THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 116. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DISASTER.

Full Details of the Burning of Six Cincinnati Steamboats—Total Destruction of Vessels and Cargoes—The Loss of Life.

In our telegraphic columns of Wednesday last the occurrence of a disastrous conflagration, by which six Ohio river steamboats and eight lives were lost, was announced. From the Cincinnati *Times* of Wednesday evening we glean the following additional details:—

The fire, which originated in the breaking of a lamp in the nursery of the steamer Clifton, spread rapidly. Before the fire engines were able to control the flames, six boats were united in one sheet of fire, extending from one hundred feet deep to two hundred yards long, which shot up in forked flames to the height of one hundred feet, and as the light frame-work, the tall stacks, spars and upper works fell, lightly gliding overboard, or thundering, with a crash, into the hull, pyramids of immense cinders and dense columns of smoke would momentarily succeed each other.

The heat was so intense by this time that few of the many hundreds of spectators on the wharf dared approach nearer than some hundred yards, and the firemen, so diminutive in comparison with the awful and grand scene, appeared like little fire-devils, if we may use the expression, as it appeared presumptuous in them to battle with such an element under such headway. Yet they succeeded in saturating the starboard side of the Silver Spray, not, however, till her works aft and the texas were badly scorched, and at the same time the wind veered round and blew from the southwest, which assisted materially in checking the fire and preventing the destruction of several fine steamers lying in line with those burned.

The boats lay as follows:—First, Clifton, at the foot of Sycamore street; below her, first, Mary Erwin; second, Cheyenne; third, Darling; and above the Clifton, first, Westmoreland; second, Melnotte.

As the wind was east when the fire broke out, those boats below the Clifton took fire rapidly, and as it changed to southwest, during the fire, the Westmoreland and Melnotte next were in a mass of flames, though burning slowly before the wind shifted. The origin of the fire appears to have been from the bursting of a coal oil lamp in the nursery on board the Clifton; the wick being short, the gas generated, burst the lamp, and spilled the burning coal oil on the floor. The fire spread so rapidly that baggage, clothing, and personal property of all kinds were lost, persons fleeing from their rooms scantily clad. The Mary Erwin had plugs in her and could have been easily scuttled, but in the excitement this was not thought of. Some buckets of water were used to little purpose on some of the first boats on fire. Most all of the papers and books of the boats are lost.

The Clifton, Captain Frank Stein, was mostly loaded with freight for Memphis, and would have departed to-day. Her freight list showed some 300 tons assorted lots. She had few passengers. Among them were a gentleman, his wife, and several children, who were seen at the end of the staging as the boat was burning, the mother calling loudly for some one to bring her child ashore which was asleep in the stateroom. We cannot learn that the child was saved. Two kegs of powder in her magazine exploded.

The Darling, Captain Lawrence Carter, just arrived from Memphis, had trouble getting up under the bridge, but effected her landing, and discharged her cargo and passengers. Nine bales of cotton, however, and 70 bales of rags for Messrs. Chatfield & Woods, discharged for the boat, and at owner's risk, not insured, were damaged and burned, and are nearly a total loss.

The Cheyenne, Captain U. B. Piersel, had some 280 tons of Arkansas river freight aboard, and would have left to-day. Her freight included some 700 barrels of coal oil, which exploded and ruined her hull. Captain John Kyle, her owner, had $6000 worth of bacon, flour, etc., of his own on the boat, not insured, and all lost. She had but one passenger. The Mary Erwin had just come from the ways. In thorough repair, and was loading for Arkansas river. She had very little freight aboard, and no passengers. Her repairs cost $1000 last week.

The Melnotte was an Express Line packet for St. Louis. She has had new cabin and upper works built recently at great expense. She had some 400 tons aboard for St. Louis and way points, and several passengers.

The Westmoreland was a Cincinnati and New Orleans packet. She had just commenced loading for New Orleans, and had a small freight list and no passengers.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Besides the child mentioned previously on the Clifton, one deck hand of the steamer Darling (it is reported, and not contradicted up to 1 P. M.) jumped overboard in his fright and was drowned before assistance was secured. Four deck hands on the Cheyenne are also missing, and it is feared they also were drowned, or met with a worse fate in the flames.

It was stated last night that two men perished on the Darling, but no exact statements can as yet be had, as the crews are scattered and the papers and books out of reach. The chambermaid of the Darling is also missing.

Gold in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, 16th.

Few of our citizens are aware of the extent of the mining operations of our State. They are in the main prosecuted by Northern men and with Northern capital. The beginning of such operations involves a heavy outlay of capital for development, and equally heavy disbursements for current expenses. We have no reliable data for estimating either the extent of these developments or the value of their interests. Nevertheless, we know that extensive machinery has been imported, the channels of streams turned, flumes built, and other extensive works undertaken, and that while we have heard of one or two temporary stoppages, we have heard of no failures. These enterprises continue to be pushed forward and expanded with a steadiness of purpose upon the most extended scale, under the direction of New York and Boston capitalists. This progress, under the reticence which is observed, is significant, indicating that these enterprises must be stimulated much more by current receipts than by prospective gains requiring large and frequent money advances from the cash-boxes of the projectors and owners. This interest in mining and minerals does not seem to abate. The readers of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* will recollect that we have given them some extracts from the notebook of an engineer, who, under the pay of a regular organization, was traversing the northern parts of this State and South Carolina, "prospecting," or making geological and mineralogical surveys. These surveys continue to be made quietly and, we have no doubt, profitably. We have been shown rich specimens of gold and lead from Rabun county, and copper from Elbert, and gold from Lincoln counties. Long since the gold belt has been traced upon the map, but except in certain well-known localities such as Lumpkin and Carroll counties, the whole region has never been carefully explored. Now, however, every part of this region, from its western terminus on the Chattahoochee to the easternmost boundary, is being surveyed by experts, with what success the following incident will show:—Some thirty years since a young man, then engaged in mining in a certain portion of the State, discovered what he had every reason to believe to be extensive veins of gold-bearing quartz. Too poor to purchase the property which was otherwise very valuable, and unwilling to push his researches for the benefit of others, he kept his own counsel. A practical miner, he continued, however, "to have an eye" on these veins. Subsequently, events and personal circumstances fixed his residence for a short time in a distant section of the Union. Recently, this "then young man" returned to Georgia; and now, we are informed, has accomplished his purchase (by what instrumentality we are not permitted to disclose) of the identical property he so long coveted, for $200,000. The property, we are informed, contains six distinct veins of gold-bearing quartz, varying from one to eight feet. The yield by test of the best ore reached has been ascertained to be $123·33 per ton, and of the poorest $6 per ton.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

POSTPONED.

This morning as per appointment, counsel came into court to state their views upon what is the proper construction to be put upon the 27th section of the new registry law, upon which instruction was asked last week, as reported, but owing to the engagements of both the judges and lawyers, the matter was postponed until Monday morning.

MANDAMUS.

An application was made for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the City Treasurer, commanding him to pay certain moneys to the Superintendent of Highways of the Twenty-second ward; which rule was allowed and made returnable to-morrow, Saturday, morning.

A LAWYER'S ADVICE.

Several days ago the following motion for an injunction was filed in this Court:—

Between Elizabeth Wright, plaintiff, and Benjamin Kimball and Prentice P. Gustine, defendants. To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:—Your oratrix complains and says—

1. That having employed the defendant Kimball, an attorney of this Court, to prosecute some claims by legal proceedings against John K. Sharpley, while those proceedings were pending the defendant Kimball advised me it was necessary, in view of those proceedings, for me to convey to himself my two horses and lots, No. 2170 Franklin street, and No. 532 Pine street, Philadelphia, which I accordingly did without any consideration; the first by deed dated March 23, 1869, and the last by deed dated March 28, 1869.

2. I have since discovered he has conveyed the house and lot No. 2170 Franklin street to the defendant, Prentice P. Gustine, the conveyancer drawing the deed by Kimball's directions, and no consideration being paid to his knowledge—and said Kimball is offering the other property for sale.

3. I thereupon demanded an account of my property, and a reconveyance thereof from said Kimball, which he refuses to give—and I am a widow woman about 60 years of age.

I therefore need equitable relief and pray—

1. That the defendants answer the premises.

2. That the defendants be restrained from selling, conveying, incumbering, collecting the rents of, or in any way disposing of or intermeddling with the said properties, or either of them, and be decreed to reconvey the same to your oratrix, and account to and pay over to her all moneys received by them therefrom.

3. And for further relief.

And your oratrix will ever pray. E. WRIGHT.

B. H. Brewster, George L. Crawford, for plaintiff.

To this the defendants moved the Court to dissolve the preliminary injunction, and plaintiff made a counter motion to continue it. This morning Mr. Kimball came into court and read affidavits in support of his motion. The affidavits deny that the conveyances of the houses were without consideration, alleging that they were made by Mrs. Wright voluntarily, without deception, fraud, or any misapprehension on her part, and that the consideration was a valuable one.

Also that the conveyance of the property in Franklin street to Mr. Gusline was for the sum of $1825, there being upon it a mortgage of $1600. The house in Pine street Mr. Kimball said he did not part with, but intended to keep for himself. Mr. Crawford, on behalf of plaintiff, proposed to examine Mr. Kimball upon oath in court, but the equity rule allowing this having been rescinded, the Court could only continue the matter until further hearing, permitting Mr. Crawford in the meantime to take Mr. Kimball's deposition before a notary public, or other proper officer; and so the matter stands.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

In the case of Joseph Droll, charged with the murder of Casper Weis, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Psison cases were taken up to-day.

John Foley was convicted of an aggravated assault and battery upon Philippina Meyers. He bought some cigars of her, and a dispute arose between them as to the price, and becoming angry he belabored her with an umbrella, striking one blow in her eye, which destroyed its sight.

Bridget Roach was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill her husband.

Henry Wilson was convicted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

The Benevolent Daughters of Harmony of West Philadelphia vs. the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. An action to recover a balance due. Verdict for plaintiffs $1465·85.

Charles H. Graham vs. Charles Mulliken. An action of ejectment to try the title to property in Mount Vernon street. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Dougherty vs. Snyder and Crawford. An action of replevin. Before reported. In this case the jury retired to deliberate, and one of the jurors went home without rendering the verdict, in consequence of which the jury were discharged from the further consideration of it; but the offending juror was sharply reprimanded and fined $100.

John K. Hickman vs. James Smith. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff for $438.

Charles Gourley vs. Conrad Brown. An action to recover money paid for a horse, which is alleged to be in quality not so good as represented by defendant at the time of the sale. On trial.

SPAIN.

Her Ambassador at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes yesterday:—

It was rumored that the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, had, through some misunderstanding with the State Department, demanded his passports and was about to leave. On inquiry at the proper quarter this is ascertained to be incorrect. Mr. Roberts thinks there will be no difficulty between the United States and Spain on account of Cuba. He has no serious complaint to make about the conduct of our Government, and he has had no advices from Madrid of any feeling there against the United States about the question. On the contrary, he says the feeling there is of the most friendly character towards our Government, the leaders in the new movement there being grateful and pleased at the sympathy of the United States with the efforts of the Spaniards to establish a more liberal government. With regard to a neutrality proclamation Mr. Roberts says that he has made no formal demand upon our Government to issue one. He does not consider it necessary, in the present course pursued by the United States, nor does he think it essential to the success of the Spanish authorities in suppressing the Cuban insurrection. So long as our Government pursues its present policy with reference to Cuba, Mr. Roberts thinks the Spanish Government will be satisfied. Referring to the rumored triple alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States, Mr. Roberts says that so far as Spain is concerned the thing is absurd. Spain has no disposition to be used by either England or France in any such business, especially against the United States, a power towards which the Spanish leaders, as well as the Spanish people, entertain nothing but the most friendly feelings.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Thirty Thousand Miners Reported as Engaged in It.

A special from Scranton yesterday to the N. Y. *Times* says:—

The strike of the coal miners has extended to-day to nearly all the mines south of and around Wilkesbarre, and to some in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully half of the thirty thousand miners of the whole anthracite region have now quit work in obedience to the mandate of the Central Committee of the miners; but as yet no formal demand for increase of wages nor any statement of grievances has been made, and none of the miners seem to have a clear idea why they have abandoned work. The employes of the large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet determined whether they will quit work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action; if they decide to join in the movement, a protracted suspension of mining operations is expected, but in case of their refusal, it is presumed the strike will last but a few days. It is asserted by operators that the movement is designed to force a basis of payment of miners, predicated upon the New York market price of coal, whatever it may be, and that twenty per cent. will be demanded. Serious accidents occurred to-day in collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, and some, it is feared, fatally.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Admiral Hoff's Despatches to the Washington Authorities—Affairs in Cuba—Prospects of the Revolution.

The Strike in the Coal Regions—The Coal Trains Withdrawn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Admiral Hoff—Remarkable Tranquillity in the "Queen of the Antilles"—No News of Importance.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches to-day from Admiral Hoff, dated Havana, May 6. The Admiral says that as he is about to leave Havana for a few days, to relieve the United States steamer Narragansett at Key West, and for a change of air, he thought he should give the department a few items about the political situation. He says he had just read a despatch from Commander Telleheu, at Key West, stating that the English steamer Saloador, a supposed Cuban privateer that we have been watching for some time at the instance of our Government, has cleared for St. Thomas via Nassau, without arms or ammunition of any description. Everything is remarkably quiet. The Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion before the expiration of a year, and the rainy season now coming on precludes the possibility of any active operations. The probability is that no news of importance from the interior of the movements of either party will be received at present. In conversation with Cubans who were at one time sanguine of success, I find that those on this end of the island are dissatisfied, from the fact that the rebellion has not been conducted in a manner to coincide with their views.

FROM EASTON.

Capture of Brooks, One of the Brodhead Murderers—He Again Escapes—A Prisoner Shot and Killed by a Constable.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, Pa., May 14.—Brooks, one of the murderers of Theodore Brodhead at the Delaware Water Gap, who escaped from prison while awaiting execution, was captured on Wednesday by Mr. Laivrent, five miles west of Port Jervis. While walking with his captor, Brooks suddenly plunged down an embankment of thirty feet and again made his escape. Fresh pursuit was given. The murderer was afterwards seen, but at last accounts has not been recaptured.

On Thursday last a young man named Robert Beveridge was arrested at Mahanoy City and brought before a Justice of Peace on the charge of petty larceny. In default of bail, he was remanded to prison at Pottsville. He was taken in charge by Constable Watkins, who, with his prisoner, arrived safely at Camella Station, but on leaving which place Beveridge jumped from the train, and being pursued by the constable, turned upon him. Watkins pulled his revolver and shot the prisoner, the ball lodging in his stomach, from the effects of which he died yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Men and Arms for the Cubans—Three Hundred Recruits to Aid the Insurgents—Maryland Railroading Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Those in the secret are very confident that quite a large-sized steamer is now in our waters, with arms and ammunition aboard, and soon will be ready to sail for Cuba, with about three hundred patriot recruits, who have been secretly recruited here. Matters appertaining thereto are kept very quiet and secret. The expedition may set sail at any hour.

Both branches of City Council have approved an ordinance allowing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to pass through the western section of the city by tunnel, to intersect the Northern Central Road. Mayor Banks will sign the bill. The appropriation of a million dollars to complete the Western Maryland Road will be put through early next week.

FROM ENGLAND.

Formal Resignation of Minister Reverdy Johnson.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 13.—Reverdy Johnson to-day telegraphed to Washington informing the United States Government of his formal withdrawal from office. After repeating the friendly farewell addressed to him by Queen Victoria, Minister Johnson concludes by saying that "Thus terminates a mission conducted on my part with zeal and fidelity, which fulfilled the letter of instructions given me by my Government, and which aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor, and promote the interests of my country."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 14—A. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenties, 78⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock, 374,000 bales, of which 183,000 are American.

Wheat is declining. Corn, 26s. 3d.

LONDON, May 14—A. M.—Tallow, 42s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 14—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenties, 79. Stocks steady; Erie, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—P. M.—Cotton—stock afloat, 583,000 bales, of which 186,500 are American. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 8th inst., since last report, according to private accounts, 60,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet.

The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer.

LONDON, May 14—P. M.—Sperm Oil, £101; Sugar firmer but not higher for both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; on the spot, 141f.; afloat, 138f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	181⅝	Cleve. & Toledo	106⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	30¾	Toledo & Wabash	78⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	88⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	39¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	103⅝	United States	67¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	128	Tennessee 6s, new	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155	Gold	138⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	93¾	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	44½		

FROM NEW YORK.

Brickmakers' Strike.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 14.—Three hundred and twenty-five brickmakers, employed in nine brickyards in this vicinity, have struck for higher wages. A formidable strike is again expected at Haverstraw, the bosses having reduced the wages from $2·50 to $2, and state that they will not give way.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

The Coal Miners' Strike—Withdrawal of Trains by the Lehigh Valley Road.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, May 14.—In consequence of the strike in the coal regions the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already withdrawn six coal trains from their road, and the men employed thereon have been discharged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. Flour dull at previous quotations. Wheat dull; valley red, $1·80@2. Corn firm and receipts small; prime white, 82c.; yellow, 82@83c. Oats dull; prime, 25c. Rye, $1·35@1·40. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $31·75. Bacon—rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 19@21c. Lard, 19@19½c. Whisky firm and scarce at 93c.@$1.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton steady; 1000 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull and 5@10 cents lower; State, $5·75@6·90; Western, $5·75@8; Southern, $6·00@12. Wheat dull and 1 cent lower; quotations nominal. Corn firmer; stock scarce; prices 2@3 cents higher; sales of 39,000 bushels; mixed Western, 81@87c. for new, and 90c. for old. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels at 80@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet; steam rendered 18@18¼. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138¼; Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 129¾; do. 1864, 116; do. 1865, 116¾; new, 117¾; do. 1867, 117¾; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 61¾; Canton Co., 62¾; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 181¾; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 157⅜; Michigan Central, 128⅜; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 128½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155½.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The third sale of Government gold took place to-day. The bids were from only six different firms, and aggregate less than two and a half millions. The price realized, 138 41-100 was satisfactory. It was just the market price at the time of making the award. The opening sales of gold in the street were at 137¾, and in the Board at 137⅞. From this point there was an advance to 138⅛. The market was less firm later in the day, and rather irregular. The disbursements of coin interest were $334,076. The Hermann, for Bremen, took out $100,000, and the Eagle, for Havana, $150,000 in specie.

"Cash gold was in rather better demand, and this fact, as well as the heavy daily clearings for the past few days, indicate a large increase of short interest. Loans, for carrying, were made at 6⅛ to 4 per cent. up to Clearing House time, and at 2 per cent. to flat in the afternoon. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—Gold cleared, $105,084,000; gold balances, $1,302,240; currency balances, $2,131,498.

"Foreign exchange was firmer for the medium grade of bills, and good bankers were asking 109¼ for sixty days' sterling. The prime bankers continued to ask 109⅝, but sales were reported at fractions below this figure. The market is very hard to characterize. It is inactive at present quotations. The heavy imports and the demand for foreign bills of credit by Americans going abroad tend to keep rates up, but better prices for American securities in London and the substitution by travellers of bonds for bills of exchange combat this inclination of the market. The foreign bankers shipped a large amount of bonds to-day, and the bills drawn against the consignment weaken the regular bankers' bills.

"The money market was still quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. On stocks and the usual miscellaneous collaterals the rate was kept up to the full legal figure. The only exceptions as 6 per cent. were on Government securities to prime houses or favored customers. Money is in good supply at these rates, and is very generally employed, owing to the active speculation in the stock market. Commercial paper was reported more active at 7 to 9 per cent. This is the season when the country banks employ their spare balances in buying this class of investments.

"The latest telegrams from Washington settle the point that Secretary Boutwell will not release the bonds which he purchased, and will purchase in the furtherance of his programme of weekly purchases. He intends to be guided entirely by the law of the matter. He is authorized, if not directed, to buy the bonds for the Sinking Fund. There is no law authorizing or permitting him to reissue them. It is understood that each bond when bought will be cancelled with a punch, and stamped—This bond is the property of the United States Sinking Fund, authorized, etc., by act of Congress," which mutilation and endorsement will prevent negotiation should the bids be abstracted or lost. The market both at home and abroad was responsive to this announcement. In London the quotation advanced to 79¾. Here there was some hesitation in the early morning, owing to the distrust of the newspaper despatches, which have been so often incorrect; but as the intelligence was confirmed prices rose to the highest figures ever attained."

CUBA.

Demoralization Reported Among the Spanish Troops.

From interesting correspondence dated Havana, May 8, we take the following:—

A rumor, embarrassing enough for the Government, has leaked out from Matanzas, second only to this city in importance on the island. It is said that at a meeting of the several battalions of volunteers lately held in that city, resolutions were passed that the various organizations should be disbanded as soon as the belligerency of the Cubans was admitted by the Government of the United States. Any such action would probably be followed by the volunteers in most of the cities. Is there no hope for us that the Cabinet in Washington may stretch a point and avert this carnage, or can it be possible that the Alabama claims are an insuperable obstacle? Depend upon it, there can be but one of two solutions to this question. Cuba will be a desert before she can be Spanish again; she may be saved only by cession. Trustworthy persons, just returned from the eastern part of the island and the districts generally now held by the insurgents, report that it will be next to an impossibility for the Spanish troops to regain possession of the land now occupied by the former.

A Sensational Report—A Tale of Heroism and Death.

The New York *Sun's* Santiago de Cuba correspondent writes on April 27:—

A report reached me to-day that three young brothers, men of the village of Juan Baroa (I have been unable to learn their names), had returned on leave from Cespedes' ranks to look after their two sisters, whom they had left on joining the insurrectionary force in their *aldea*. A body of Spanish troops in the neighborhood was apprised of the fact, and the officer in command detailed twenty-five men and a lieutenant to search for them, with orders to shoot them on the spot wherever found. The position of their house, on a slight elevation, allowed them a short space of time to barricade the doors and windows. Well knowing the result to themselves of a defeat, and hardly daring to think of the treatment to which their sisters would be exposed, they entreated them to take shelter in the woods, and repair to this city as best they could. The brave girls stoutly refused; they would die if necessary, with their brothers. They were then implored to shelter themselves in a cellar underneath the house. This they as solemnly protested against. "If we can do no more, we can at least load your guns," they said. The entire stand of arms of the establishment consisted of four flint muskets and two small revolvers. Oh! why don't you send us arms and ammunition? We have plenty of brave men to use them efficiently. The defense was long and obstinate; the result, of course, inevitable. After four of the Spaniards had been killed and several others severely wounded, the house was set on fire, and the five inmates burned. And now for the strangest part of the story. Before the Spaniards left the spot a strong body of patriots arrived, entirely by chance, and after a desperate encounter killed off every Spaniard to a man. On entering the still burning house, one of the brothers was still breathing, and related to his comrades, who had arrived too late for rescue, but not too late for vengeance, the tragic end of his brothers and sisters.

Secret Departure of Three Expeditions to Aid the Patriots.

A New York morning paper gives the following:—

The General Putnam is a fast sailing schooner which lay at a certain pier on East river about one month ago. Shortly after the departure of the Grapeshot, this schooner was chartered by the same house for a voyage to Cuba. She had a full cargo of arms and ammunition and a number of recruits on board, and she sailed for Inagua, one of the Bahama Islands, and thence, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, the cargo and men were sent across to Cuba. The Cuban patriots entertain no doubt that the schooner has fulfilled her mission.

On the 4th and 5th two steamers were secured by the agents of the Junta in this city, at a cost of $30,000 each, and each sailed for a port in the West Indies. These vessels took out over five hundred veterans of the late war, who had enlisted to serve under Cespedes. They were udder the command of a Cuban General, who had selected a full staff of American officers. Among the war materials which constituted the cargo were the following:—

One battery fully equipped.
One thousand stand of arms.
Four thousand barrels of gunpowder.
Four hundred bales of gunny cloth for bastions.

Some of these military stores are said to have been purchased on Governor's Island. One of the steamers is supposed to have reached its destination, and the other has been spoken off the coast of Florida.

Other Vessels Chartered.

The agents of the Junta have chartered other steamers to make voyages to the Bahama Islands, and the volunteers and munitions of war are to be taken thence to Cespedes without involving such vessels as may be chartered in a breach of the neutrality laws.

HORROR.

A Young Man Attempts to Kill his Lady Love and Then Shoots Himself.

Brooklyn was horrified yesterday by the discovery that a young man named Samuel D. Talbot had attempted the destruction of a lady named Lizzie Scribner, and failing in this, had killed himself. At the coroner's inquest the following statement, which give the details of the case, were made public:—

TESTIMONY OF LIZZIE SCRIBNER, THE INJURED GIRL.

I was aroused from my sleep about 1 o'clock, by hearing a slight noise, like the creaking of a door; immediately I felt a towel saturated with chloroform on my face; I was stifled, and exerting my strength I forced myself from the application; the gas was not burning in my room; I recognized the person who was in my room, and who applied the chloroform to my face; it was Samuel D. Talbot, the deceased; I was somewhat stupefied, but was sufficiently conscious to be able to spring from my bed, reach the head of the stairs and call my sister, who soon came to my assistance and directed me to go to her room; I did so, and being faint from excitement, threw myself on her bed in the back room; I had lain there but a few minutes before Talbot came from the passageway, between the rooms, into the room where I was lying; my face was towards the rear of the house and he came through from the front; as he entered the room, I turned my face around to see who it was; when I saw it was Talbot I sprang from the bed to the opposite of the bed from him, and crouched down in front of the bureau; while I was doing so he levelled and fired a pistol at me; the ball struck me on the cheek-bone just at the angle of the eye, inflicting a flesh wound; I threw up both of my hands to my head, and as I did so he changed his position from the side to the foot of the bed; this brought him within a few feet of me, when he again fired, the ball striking my hand, passing through my third finger and the middle of my hand, and into my forearm, passing out upon the opposite side to which it had entered; he then left the room; I cannot imagine why Mr. Talbot should have thus attempted to take my life; my relations and associations with him have been of a friendly character, but not intimate; I had to struggle very hard to free myself from the towel which was in the hands of Mr. Talbot.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN FLINT, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF MISS SCRIBNER.

Reside at No. 1 Montague terrace; I was aroused about 1 o'clock A. M. to-day by hearing Miss Scribner screaming in her room; my wife went up to see what was the matter with her; brought her down to my room; she was very much excited and frightened; she said a cloth wet with chloroform had been placed over her face while she was asleep in her room; thinking that burglars had got into the house I ran up stairs to search for them; Miss Scribner's room had the odor of chloroform in it very strongly, also Talbot's; his was the strongest; while up stairs I heard a pistol fired twice, and thought it was on the sidewalk; as I was coming down stairs I met Talbot coming hurriedly up; he spoke to me and said, "What's the matter?" he neither stopped nor looked around; I did not see his face, nor did I observe any pistol in his hand; he was in bed when I first came up, and I put my hand on him; he pretended to be asleep; when I returned to my own room Miss Scribner came to me saying, "Oh, do you think I am killed?" her dress was then on fire and covered with blood; I saw that she was wounded in the face and arm; shortly after I heard another shot; I opened the hall door, admitted the police, who went up to Talbot's room and found that he had shot himself; Talbot's deportment was correct; he was a steady young man; has been somewhat more excited of late; Miss Scribner has never encouraged his advances of late; he was rather a delicate person; he has complained of some trouble with his head; he came home last night between eleven and twelve o'clock; he commenced business—the dry goods commission—on his own account last January; Miss Scribner has refused his (Talbot's) offer of marriage, but they appeared very friendly together after that event; Talbot has shown more nervousness for the last three months; I think I told my brother that I thought Talbot had a tendency towards insanity.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES FLINT, NEPHEW OF MISS SCRIBNER.

Was well acquainted with the deceased; his habits were not of the best; I inferred from a certain remark he made to me, saying, my head appears to be paralyzed; that his head was affected; no act of his led me to that opinion; his disposition was nervous; no wildness in his looks or manner, differing from what they were when I first knew him; I had a five barreled pistol, which I kept in my studio room in a leathern case, hanging up in a closet, labeled "Hands off;" all the barrels were loaded with powder and ball; I loaded it last summer when in the country; the keys of my studio were in my pantaloons' pocket when I went to bed, which I did near 11 o'clock; when I was aroused this morning I found my studio door open and my keys in the door; I do not think Talbot of late was inclined to insanity; I was not impressed that he was impaired in his faculties; never heard him threaten the peace or happiness of Miss Scribner: I know of no cause why he should injure her; did not notice that his mind was affected after Miss Scribner's refusal.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"Samuel D. Talbot came to his death by shooting himself in the head on the 13th inst., at No. 1 Montague terrace, in this city." The Coroner found among the effects of the deceased a bank book, showing a deposit of $2000 in the National Park Bank, to young Talbot's credit, and a varied, fashionable, and valuable wardrobe.

ASSASSINATION.

The Murder of Hon. Joseph Adkins, a Georgia State Senator.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir:—We were well acquainted with the Hon. Joseph Adkins, State Senator of Georgia, who was murdered the other day in Warren county, and were with him in the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature of Georgia, until we were outrageously expelled from our seats. Mr. Adkins was near seventy years of age, and possessed a moral and religious character which defied the tongue of defamation. He was also a strict member of the Baptist Church, and beloved by every honest man who knew him; a man of sterling integrity, and consistent with his profession. While we know nothing more concerning his death than what has been telegraphed through the country, we are confident that so much of the rumor circulated by the Associated Press despatches as ascribes the deed to a difficulty about a woman is a base and unmitigated falsehood. The same was charged upon the Hon. G. W. Ashburn and good old Dr. Ayer, the former over sixty and the other over seventy years of age, who were murdered in the same way. Rape is invariably charged upon every colored man who is shot or hung for his politics. But the truth is these men have all been brutally slaughtered because they dared be Republicans, and possessed such an amount of integrity that they defied both bribes and threats. Had they treacherously deserted their constituents as other men have done in Georgia, they would be living to-day.

Mr. Adkins, with ourselves and other Republicans, was in Washington at the first session of Congress; we explained our condition, and urged the necessity of some legislation that would either protect us or enable us to protect ourselves. But notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of our Governor, with that of Republican legislators of the State, the petition of the ejected colored members, and memorial of the State Convention, Congress adjourned and went to their homes, and thus have given their moral influence in favor of the assassination of the men who have done everything they could to obey and sustain their laws. God will send us deliverance at some time. In Him we trust.

Very truly, H. M. TURNER,
New York, May 13, 1869. J. M. SIMMS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 14, 1869.

So far we notice no new feature in the loan market, nor is it likely that any change will take place until business revives, or some occurrence shall transpire to disturb the present friendly relations between lenders and borrowers. The stockbrokers, those notorious disturbers of the public peace, have for several weeks ignored the existence of the loan market, save to draw upon it for "the sinews of war." The fact is that the excitement which has prevailed of late in the Bond and Gold markets has afforded them ample opportunity of turning an honest penny without attempting to manipulate the currency market; and to this fact we are, in a measure, indebted for the very quiet condition which now prevails.

Call loans remain quiet at 5@7 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous securities, and prime business paper passes current at the banks and on the street at 6@8 per cent.

Governments are again strong. Gold is very firm. Premium at 12 M., 138⅝.

The Stock market was quiet but steady. Nothing was done in State loans. In City 6s there were sales of the new certificates at 101⅝. The Lehigh gold loan advanced and sold at 95¾. Government bonds were a fraction higher.

Reading Railroad was without essential change, selling at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania was steady at 57⅞; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34@34½, b. o. 43½ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54½ for Minehill Railroad; and 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal shares attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation sold at 32½. 13 was offered for Susquehanna.

In Coal and Bank stocks no transactions were reported.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 48½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7800 City 6s, New	101¾		50 sh Reading RR.		48⅛
$600 Hunt & B Top			100 do	b30.	48⅛
1 mtg Scp.	65		755 sh Penna. allot's.		57
$2000 Read R 7s	105		100 do		57⅛
$1000 Leh V n bs.	98		100 do		57⅛
$400 5-20s, '67, cp	114⅜		160 do		57⅛
$4000 Phil & E 7s	87½		40 do		57⅛
$11000 do	87⅜		3 do		57⅛
$1000 Leh R loan	95⅜		161 do		57⅛
127 sh Leh Val	56		400 do		57⅛
100 sh Cata Pf.	34½		200 do		57⅛
100 do	33⅝		100 do		57⅛
100 do	34		17 do		57⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 120⅛@120¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅛@119¾; do., 1864, 115⅝@115⅞; do., Nov

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

REFORM AND REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Never, perhaps, were British statesmen more completely at their wits' end than they are at the present moment. The situation, truly, is peculiar, we think unexampled. A great work of reform has been accomplished, and the most aristocratic and exclusive of governments has been compelled so to extend the franchise privilege or right—it matters little which we call it—that the British empire has virtually become a democracy. Another great work of reform has been undertaken. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland has for two and a half centuries, at least, been working mischief and breeding all kinds of misery. There has arisen a class of statesmen who have the hardihood to look evils in the face, and who have besides the pluck and daring to make an effort to remove them. The disestablishment and disendowment of what is known as the Irish Church are settled so far as the House of Commons is concerned. The House of Lords, which is Tory to the backbone, may kick against this measure, and it doubtless will kick; but the House of Lords is powerless to resist. In a few weeks or months the Irish Church bill will have passed into law, and the greatest and most radical of Irish grievances will have ceased to exist.

The revolutionary spirit in Great Britain has demanded and has obtained thus much; but the revolutionary spirit, which is by no means local, refuses yet to be satisfied. This is its hour and power of triumph, and it seems determined to go on conquering and to conquer. The late reform in the electoral franchise has mightily increased the power of the people and the power of the people's House of Parliament. The people have begun to look on the Lords as a simple obstruction to be got out of the way as soon as possible. The Lords themselves, feeling how weak and helpless and useless they are, have begun to cry out for reform. They are not in harmony with—they are not equal to—the times. With a praiseworthy foresight they have set about improving their order. It is not easy to multiply the titled aristocracy, for the titled aristocracy must have wealth if not lands; but if men of property and large wealth cannot be found in sufficient numbers, men of brains are surely to be had. The idea of life peerages has come to the rescue, and one of the most aristocratic members of one of the most aristocratic families has successfully introduced a bill into the House of Lords giving shape and character to this idea. Democracy has thus forced its way into the Holy of Holies of the aristocracy of England; and when this bill is passed the House of Lords will be an aristocratic assembly no longer. Some of the old leaven for a time will remain; but henceforth the most exclusive of assemblies will be reduced to the level of the Senate of France or the Senate of the United States. The people, the Lords no longer, will rule the British empire. This, however, is not all. The spirit of revolution is insatiable. It is not enough that the aristocracy are on their knees and that they have given up so much. The cry is still for more, and more must be conceded. It was Mr. Gladstone's hope that the removal of the great ecclesiastical grievance would touch the Irish heart and call forth Irish sympathies. Mr. Gladstone's opponents said that thus to yield to Irish demands would only whet the Irish appetite and intensify Irish hunger. The result has proved that Mr. Gladstone's opponents were right, and that he was wrong. The cry of hunger has become louder and more desperate. Mayors of Irish cities glory in disloyalty and make heroes of assassins. It was a noble deed, they say, of O'Farrel to shoot Prince Alfred. It will not be wonderful if another O'Farrel, catching inspiration from the Mayor of Cork, should make an end of Prince Arthur, now on a tour in the Emerald Isle. Agrarian violence has burst out afresh, and Ireland, to judge from all outward appearances, is at once more discontented and more disloyal than ever. Meanwhile the Government contemplates an additional reform. Land tenure in Ireland is said to be a bigger grievance than the dominant and favored Church. Land tenure, it is said, is to command the immediate attention of Parliament. Revolution and reform thus go hand in hand.

What we said at the outset we repeat—the situation is peculiar and embarrassing. British institutions are becoming more and more Americanized; levelling principles are at work; the people are rising above the oligarchy; but the progress of reform does not quiet, it rather encourages the spirit of revolution. In view of important outstanding questions, the situation in the British Isles is really serious. In the event of a war with this country Ireland to a dead certainty would be up in rebellion. The forces required in Ireland would thus rob Great Britain of much of her offensive and defensive strength. A war with any European power would beget similar results. While this is true in regard to Ireland's share in the great question, it ought not to be forgotten that in the other portions of the United Kingdom the crown and the government have serious difficulties to contend with. We have no desire to see the world shaken by horrid war. We know well that for all offensive and defensive purposes Great Britain is yet mighty and dangerous. A great foreign war might for a time stifle domestic discontent and give to the discordant elements a temporary unity. Nothing, however, can permanently check the progress of reform. The gulf that separates the people from the aristocracy narrows day by day. The late Reform bill was a mighty leveller. The Irish Church bill is a step in the same direction. The Life Peerages bill is a march to quicker and more revolutionary music. Improvement of land tenure in Ireland will follow. The game laws all over the three kingdoms are doomed. The law of entail is not, perhaps, worth ten years' purchase. Fifty years hence in England "the claims of long descent" may be of as little account as the claims of the latest parvenu. Meanwhile the revolution goes on, and it is for us, as spectators, to watch and note its progress.

THE QUAKERS AND THE INDIAN BUREAU.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the days of Puritan power in England, it was enacted that no one should hold office unless he possessed "real godliness." The ghost of Praise-God Barebones' Parliament has been reanimating the political dry bones around Washington. The *habitués* of the Indian Office have been startled by the spectacle of white neckcloths, and broad-brimmed hats, and long brown coats in their sanctuary, while snuff-colored apparitions, hugging antiquated umbrellas, mingle with the publicans and sinners of that delectable locality. Candidates for agencies and superintendencies stand aghast. The shibboleth is the word "Friend," written as a prefix. The hopefuls looked up their genealogical tree to see if they could stumble on a Quaker. Let the hatmakers note that broad-brims are to be the fashion in Washington. Some have claimed that the President (or at least Mrs. Grant) was a Methodist; it is now evident that the former is engaged in a deep conspiracy to increase the Society of Friends.

A little while ago, and we were at a loss as to whether we were really at war. The prints have raved on the question whether Black Kettle was a murderer or a martyr. Congress, too busy or too lazy to examine the Indian question, voted two millions, and threw the responsibility on Grant. He, happily, remembered that there was a religious body in the very bowels of which was the law: Thou shalt not kill. Equally anxious with Congress to divide responsibility, he invoked their aid, and at the same moment gave us the latest development of the platform:—"Let us have peace."

What is to come of it? We neither wish to discourage nor to frighten the Quakers, but, to arouse a healthy emulation, would remind them that the reputation of the brotherhood is at stake. Far be it from us to discourage thee or thou; yet we would mildly suggest that the brunt of the battle is still to come. That which Congress was unable or unwilling to do the President has put on their shoulders. Let those who have a goose-quill for the *totem* of their class remember him whose ancient footprints have grown into greatness by the banks of the Delaware. *Fiat justitia ruat Cælum.*

To tell the honest truth, it is a difficult business. What shall we do with those who have resisted all the seductive allurements of whisky civilization? How shall we induce them to copy the habits of the whites, especially those of ruffian frontiersmen or rascally agents? How get them to adopt a civilized life and government like ours, with such a brilliant specimen to model from as the Indian Bureau?

Teach them to work. It is cheaper than killing, but be not deluded with the hope that it will be easy. First shepherds, then agriculturists. Try it patiently, honestly, faithfully. It is a noble field, and bears with it the blessing of God and the praise of posterity. It is indeed a grand work. God offered the opportunity to our country, and the President offers it to the Quakers and the Christian Commission.

We think Congress might have done better. We think they owed their country and humanity something more than an undigested two million dollars thrown in the tail end of an appropriation bill. They did not give it. They had two weeks' debate for the Tenure-of-Office bill, but no time for a question interlocked with our progressive civilization and that may affect our prosperity and honor to-day and forever.

We look upon the broad brims not without hope, and yet with fear and trembling. To them has been committed a task for which Congress has almost confessed itself incompetent. The stake is great, yet the risk eminent. If clergymen had been invited to the task we should have expected to see the most worthless portion of our modern priesthood coveting a share of the work. Your political preacher generally falls in the effort to compound between God and mammon. We would caution our Quaker brethren. Let them see to it that the best they have *speak for them.* The public will accept it now; but in the end will want other evidence of integrity besides a broad-brimmed hat. To pick out this one sect as a peaceable and upright body is a high compliment, but carries grave responsibilities. Let them beware whom they recommend. Let them see to it that no jobbing contractor humbugs them. Fifty years of misgovernment comes to their hands for a settlement. It is a ticklish experiment, and carries with it the hope of the Indians and the reputation of the descendants of William Penn.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The tenor of all recent despatches from Spain shows that the idea of a monarchy has virtually been abandoned for the present. As we anticipated, the search for a monarch among the members of the existing royal families of Europe has long been given up as fruitless, the only man who was likely to be able to benefit the country—Don Fernando, of Portugal—having promptly declined the throne, while there seems no prospect whatever of attaining anything like unanimity either in the Cortes or in the country in offering the crown to any one else. In the mean time the probability is that Serrano is to be made Regent, and Prim President of the Council and Minister at War until a king can be found. And we do not know that the Spaniards can do much better. Prim, who has been accused of personal ambition, and a desire to acquire supreme power, has disclaimed all such designs and announced his steadfast adherence to the motto of "Honor and Liberty." And even if he were desirous of making his present position a stepping-stone to absolute power, we doubt the possibility of a successful *coup d'etat* against the will of the nation on his part. If, of course, the people choose at any future time to make him permanent President, Dictator, or Emperor, or whatever they may choose to call it, they can—but there is no real danger to Spanish liberty from his present position or his control over the army. Neither is Serrano likely to aim at converting his Regency into a permanency. His personal character stands high, and he has probably been selected for the temporary chief magistracy on the ground of his freedom from designs of personal ambition.

Both Serrano and Prim, as well as all concerned in the administration of affairs in Spain during the interregnum, have vast opportunities for benefiting the country before them. The finances are in a deplorable state, a loan can only be raised at a discount of seventy per cent., and a large deficit is anticipated in the budget for the current year. If, as seems to be the case, the idea of a monarchy is so congenial to the traditions and feelings of the Spanish people that they will persevere in their demand for a hereditary ruler chosen from a royal house, their only way of securing one is by giving proof of some capacity for self-government, and offering evidences of material progress already accomplished. Then, indeed, they may hope to induce some one who would be of service to the nation and do credit to the throne, to accept it. It is true that, up to the present time, neither Serrano nor Prim has exhibited any very marked administrative ability, but neither has any one else connected with the Provisional Government. They will at least, we may hope, carry on the Government respectably, maintain law and order, and give the Cortes the chance of legislating for the best interests of the country in peace and quiet.

TWADDLE BY TELEGRAPH.

From the N. Y. World.

Everybody has heard of the great philological bore who had achieved the proud distinction of being able to make a fool of himself in sixteen different languages. The story recurs to one forcibly in reading the inconceivable trash which a variety of people in a variety of places insist on pouring forth upon us by telegraph whenever an event of real or presumed importance takes place. Really, it almost shakes one's faith in the future of civilization to see how little the development of our material prosperity seems to have to do with our improvement in morals, in manners, or in mind.

Consider for a moment the results of the opening of the Pacific Railway. Not that the Pacific Railway really is "opened" as yet in the sense in which its directors use that word, for a telegraph announcement that a specimen cargo of teas from Japan will be sent by rail to New York is not precisely identical with a general transfer of the wealth of Asia to the marts of New York. We speak only of the "celebration" of the "opening" aforesaid.

The establishment, no matter how imperfect it may be, of continuous communication by rail between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans across the whole American continent, is certainly a grand and striking event. Cannot a public man feel it so to be without standing on his head and wiggling his heels idiotically in the air? Is it made more grand and striking; are its grandeur and its imposing nature made plainer to the average mind by saying of it, as Mr. Oakey Hall, sitting in the "Executive Department"—whatever that may be—of the New York "City Hall," saw fit by telegraph to say of it to the Mayor of San Francisco, that "apart from the relations of this grand event with Christianity, political economy, civilization, and patriotism, it justifies the metropolis in the pardonably selfish expectation to soon become the commercial exchange of the world?" or that "in Old Trinity, at the head of Wall street, a *Te Deum* now imparts thankful harmonies to the busy hum about her walls?" Without pausing to ask by what particular process a *Te Deum* in Old Trinity can "impart thankful harmonies to a busy hum," we should like to know how the "selfish expectations" of this or any other "metropolis" can be "pardonable" if they are "apart from," and so at variance with, "Christianity, civilization, political economy, and patriotism?" We could wish, for the sake both of "the metropolis" and of its Mayor that Mr. Hall had recked his own rede, and had really believed, as he pretends in his extraordinary despatch to believe, that it was not "necessary to tender San Francisco by mere words fuller magnetic sympathy." Mayors, from the days of that dignitary of Folkestone whom Queen Bess bluntly called a "great fool" and bade "get off that stool," have had a large license of absurdity. But we really think Mayor Hall abuses even his official license. It does not mend matters for us that there was a general crackling and sputtering of silliness and common-place along the whole line. That Promontory Point should notify the land, "we have got done praying: the spike is about to be presented," was not a very sublime way of putting things; but, then, Promontory Point is an out-of-the-way place on the frontiers, and may be pardoned for showing less æsthetic culture, not to say less common sense, than the "metropolis." As much may be pleaded by way of excuse for Tuttle, a colleague, we believe, of Nevada Nye, who sprang up somewhere among the Rocky Mountains with a "spike of gold, silver, and iron" in his hand, and presented the "offering of Arizona to the enterprise which has banded the continent and dictated the pathway to commerce."

These things, however, all have a common origin. They crop out from the growing desire of pigmies all the world over to perch upon pyramids; from the prurient itching of insignificant and impatient little great men to hear the echo of their own voices and to see their own names in print. For this reason, especially, should they be shown up in their true light whenever, as now, a just occasion provides the rod. It is really disheartening to be thus perpetually forced to feel how true it is that—

> "It cannot conquer boodledom,
> Time-and-space conquering steam;
> And the light out-speeding telegraph
> Bears bosh upon its beam."

THE SO-CALLED FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. World.

Chief Justice Chase has very righteously upset that absurd decision of Judge Underwood, under which a general jail delivery of all the felons in Virginia was threatened. It appears that this fellow Underwood took the ground that, on the proclamation of the so-called fourteenth amendment being valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Federal Constitution, such judges in Virginia as were disqualified thereunder became at once ousted, and their judicial action thereafter was *ab initio* null and void. Hence it came to pass, as these judges kept on administering the law, that the sage Underwood granted the *habeas corpus* to all criminals as fast as convicted before them, and so left the good people of the State without remedy against crime. At this stage of the game the Chief Justice holds court in Richmond, revises the decision of the worthy Underwood in the premises, reverses that decision, and declares the convictions before the Virginia judges good convictions and of right to be followed by the punishment adjudged thereon. One view of the Chief Justice in this decision of reversal is, that the fourteenth amendment—the so-called amendment, we would say, by no means admitting that that patch is a part of the Constitution—"is not self-enforcing;" and to justify this view there is certainly the fact that there is a second section of it which declares that "the Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." There is no imperative demand that Congress shall enforce this amendment, but merely that it may if it will. To-day there may be a Congress in favor of enforcing it, and that, in fact, *will* enforce it; to-morrow there may be another Congress which is not in favor of the amendment, and not only will not enforce the article itself, but even repeal the enforcing acts of the prior Congress, as it indubitably may. This, then, leaves the so-called fourteenth amendment destitute of what the lawyers call a sanction—that is, an enforcing power—of any higher validity than the will of the Congress for the time being. We had the honor some time since to observe to the brethren that there were magnificent openings in their ramshackle legislation wherethrough to drive coaches-and-four, and now invite their attention to this particular aperture which is evident in the statement that the so-called fourteenth amendment "is not self-enforcing." Of course, while radicalism pollutes the high places of the Republic, these points of law are perhaps matter of laughter rather than the bases of sober action; but the cream of the joke is, that on the accession of the Democratic party to power—and such accession is, sooner or later, sure—it will be fully made evident that that organization can address itself to the good of the people unfettered by what the loyal mean, but do not know how to make, irreversible guarantees.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE STETSON HOUSE, No. 445 N. THIRD Street. $5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS, In Stripes and Grey Mixtures. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! In Stripes, Checks and Shots, IN GREAT VARIETY. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

8-4 BLACK HERNANI, HEAVY MESH, AT $1·50 Per Yard. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINETTES, A FULL ASSORTMENT. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET, 4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET. AND NEW STORE, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS. SUMMER LINENS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS. LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS; FOR BOYS' WEAR. PRICES RIGHT. We intend that our customers shall always find OUR GOODS RELIABLE, AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. 9 30 wfm3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York. ALF MERIAN & CO., 4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use, BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON. Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2·50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to GEORGE GEBBIE, 4 22 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner o 15FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 25

CITY ORDINANCES.

SUPPLEMENT To "An Ordinance to Prevent Dogs Running at Large in the City of Philadelphia," which became a law October 2, 1855.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the first section of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent dogs running at large in the City of Philadelphia," which became a law October 2, 1855, be and the same is hereby altered and amended by striking out the words following, to wit:—"Except the first, second, and third divisions of the Twenty-fourth ward, and all the rural districts of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third wards;" also by striking out the words following, to wit:—"*as aforesaid,*" in the ninth line of said first section; also by striking out the words following, to wit:—"in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October," in the said first section, so as to enforce said ordinance during the whole of each and every year in all parts of the City of Philadelphia. And that the said ordinance to which this is a supplement be further amended by striking out the words following, to wit:—"when not within the exceptions of the foregoing sections," in the third section of said ordinance, and by striking out the whole of Section 6 of said ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869). DANIEL M. FOX, 5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S OLD ESTABLISHED Photographic Portrait Gallery. Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room. All the refinements of Photography, such as IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, OPALOTYPES. The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment. WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, 5 13 wfm 20t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 30 1m*

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY THE *Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.* THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS, And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company. A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT, Yielding in Currency nearly Ten Per Cent. Per Annum. Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET, E. W. CLARK & CO., NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS BOUGHT AND SOLD. DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 25

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, 4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila., Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 5 SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE, BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL. ELLIOTT & DUNN HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING No. 109 S. THIRD Street, Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER. Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ADELIA HASSE. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 405 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 7fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK C. SMITH, Administrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 5wfm5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, 5 5wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. At a hearing before said Court upon WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., RICHARD MOFFETT, formerly of the firm of Hannage & Moffett, will be discharged as a Bankrupt, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By order of said Court. 4 30 f3t*

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c. PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown. CLARETS.—Premis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—"Meder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3 5

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The semi-annual examination for teachers of the public schools of Philadelphia is now in progress at the Zane Street Grammar School-house, Filbert street, under the direction of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers, assisted by a board of examiners, selected from the professors of the Central High School, Professor Z. Hopper, Secretary. There are 173 applicants for certificates. The Girls' Normal School and the Central High School furnish a large majority of the whole number. The questions are dictated by the examiners, and each examiner is held personally responsible for the safe-keeping of his questions, and for the correct marking of the written answers on the subjects under his supervision. The applicants were examined yesterday in arithmetic, grammar, etymology, defining, and general history, and to-day will be examined in reading, algebra, parsing, orthography, penmanship, geometry and mensuration, geography and Constitution of United States. The committee will report the results at the next stated meeting of the Board of Control, and those attaining the required average will receive certificates of qualification as teachers.

—Ellen Holley, aged twenty-six years, residing in the neighborhood of Spafford and Shippen streets, was badly bitten yesterday about her arms and thigh by a savage dog, while engaged at her work in the yard attached to her house. She was removed to the Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138¼.

—Dorchester is to be annexed to Boston.

—Connecticut has ratified the fifteenth amendment.

—Camden county, N. J., revenue for the last fiscal year, $255,717.

—J. M. Edmunds, of Michigan, has been appointed Postmaster at Washington.

—Sixteen hundred men and boys yesterday indulged in a "strike" at the Pittsburg coal mines

—Thieves and burglars are becoming bolder and more numerous in our city every day.

—Three men were drowned while fishing, on Wednesday night, at Jackson, Michigan.

—The American Bible Society held its Fifty-third Anniversary yesterday in New York.

—A train of Springfield (Mass.) cars has arrived at Sacramento, being the first across the continent.

—An explosion of fire-damp in a Scranton coal-mine, yesterday, badly burned five men and a boy.

—James E. Pilkinton, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Interior Department.

—The flouring mill and saw mill belonging to F. Eckerman, near St. Louis, were destroyed yesterday by fire.

—Burglars robbed the Clearfield Bank, Wednesday night, of $15,000 in cash and $4500 in United States bonds.

—B. Davis Noxan, Sr., aged 80 years, and a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, was run over by a freight train yesterday, and killed.

—Yesterday afternoon the telegraphic wires were worked without batteries, owing to the atmosphere being highly charged with electricity.

—Operations have been commenced for the building of the bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

—Joseph Droll was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Caspar Weiss last March, at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets.

—"Mountain Maid," of this city, won the purse yesterday in the trotting match over the National Course, at Washington, against "Star of the West," from Chicago.

—$6000 damages have been awarded a New York firm which brought suit against the United States Telegraph Company for failing to transmit messages ordering the purchase of petroleum.

—General John A. Logan has been elected Commander-in-Chief, Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Senior Vice-Commander, and Dr. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Foreign Affairs.

FLORENCE, May 13.—The following is the latest arrangement of the new Cabinet:—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Menebrea; Commerce, Minghetti; Education, Bergami; Justice, Filippo.

LONDON, May 13—Midnight.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Russell inquired what plan the Government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which had lately been so frequent. He followed his inquiry with some remarks, in which he deprecated the land scheme of Mr. Bright, as likely to unsettle the Irish people. He called upon the government to discontinue all visionary schemes, and state clearly what it intended to do.

Mr. Granville, Colonial Secretary, regretted the continual recurrence, at the present time, to this topic. He said the government was not prepared to state its policy, nor was he authorized to give an opinion on Mr. Bright's plan.

Lord Derby urged an expression of the ministerial policy, and a disavowal of Mr. Bright's opinions. The reticence of the government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland.

After a sharp passage between Derby and Kimberly, the discussion was dropped.

After the close of the session to-night, the House adjourned until May 20.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said Spain had declined to accord a new hearing in the Tornado case. The detailed reasons assigned by Spain were now under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in reply to some intimation which had been made, said the Government had no intention of countermanding the orders for the reduction of the troops in Canada under existing circumstances.

The Irish Church bill was reported from the committee. Several amendments were proposed, and the bill was recommitted with the understanding that the vote on its third reading shall be taken on May 31.

HAVANA, May 12, via KEY WEST, May 13.—Private letters have been received from Rebel sources giving accounts of another battle between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. It took place on May 3, at Las Miras. The Spaniards numbered 1200, and were under Lesca. The two first assaults were repulsed by the Cubans. The third was very determined, and the Cubans began to retreat, when Quesada ordered his rearguard to the front. They advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand to hand combat ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally gave way, and retreated in good order. Their loss is estimated at 160 killed and 300 wounded; That of the Cubans, 200 killed, and proportionate number wounded. After the fight the rebels marched to San Miguel and burned the town in the sight of the retreating Spaniards. It is generally believed the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field, and in the future will fight, instead of retreating to the mountains on the appearance of any considerable force of Government troops.

In the battle at Aita Gracia, which took place on the 1st instant, the Cuban loss was 200, and that of the Spaniards 180 killed and wounded. The Spaniards here regard the result of the actions as fatal to the rebellion, but the Cubans are jubilant over them, as the first great successes of the war for independence.

HAVANA, May 13—Evening.—It is rumored that Valmaseda has had an engagement with the rebels under Cespedes. Nothing definite is known of the affair. More plantations have been burned by the rebels around Santiago de Cuba. It is estimated that the plantations which have been destroyed in that jurisdiction produced annually 18,000 hhds. of sugar. The United States flag-ship Contoocook has returned from Key West. Sugar active. Exchange in demand at unchanged rates.

The insurgents claim successes in the late engagements near Puerto Principe. A letter received from Spanish sources says General Latona was mortally wounded. Senors Senlata and Ibarres are going to Madrid, to induce the authorities to revoke the decree confiscating the property of Cuban refugees, fearing that the enforcement of the decree will lead to retaliation. Advices from Trinidad to the 8th instant state that the insurgents were near that city, and a great panic prevailed there.

The crew of the steamer Galvanic have been released, and taken to Jamaica by the British gunboat Heron. The insurgents have appeared in the vicinity of Santa Cruz.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A Meeting of the Trade of this City.

In consequence of the recent decision of the Revenue Assessors, with regard to the recent act of Congress, modifying the tax on tobacco and cigars, a meeting of the trade was held last evening at the Hall of the Trade, in Front street, above Arch. David C. McCammon presided, and in stating the object of the meeting, said it was to set in motion a movement to secure the refunding of the value of stamps on tax-paid goods.

Mr. Dickerson suggested that the law of July 20, 1868, legislates all unstamped manufactured tobacco of every description as made since July 20, 1868; that the intention of legislating all the old stock as made under the new law was to give power to enforce the law requiring the goods to be repacked and new stamped; that the 2d section of the act of April 10, 1869, did not annul the previous law, but added thereto; that all unstamped manufactured tobacco, of every description, that was properly returned to the proper assessor on or before February 1, 1869," comes legally under the provisions of section 3, "on or before July 1, 1869." He entered into the minutiæ of the acts of Congress bearing on the subject in support of his position, that the act of 1869 did not destroy the previous legislation, in this respect. He therefore suggested that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be asked to sanction this construction. If he decides adversely, then take an appeal, asking him to stay proceedings until a decision is reached.

Mr. Hall stated that the assessor of his district had required all his cigars to be stamped, and also informed the speaker that all the stock of all the manufacturers was liable to seizure. He therefore wished the trade to understand what their rights are, and to this end he moved the appointment of a committee to write to Washington to obtain a decision of the Commissioner In this connection he stated that it was impossible now for any manufacturer to prove in the manner required the previous payments, as the old assessors are now scattered.

There was considerable further discussion in regard to the meaning of the new act requiring new stamps, as affecting the old stock upon which a tax has been paid under previous laws.

Mr. Hall's motion for the appointment of a committee was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Dickerson, Fougeray, Hall, Joseph Bremer, and Harrison. The meeting then adjourned.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Final Meeting.

The Episcopal Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The thanks of the Convention were voted to the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church for the use of the same. St. Luke's Church was selected as the place for the sitting of the next Convention, which meets on the third Tuesday in May, 1870.

The Rev. Mr. Clayton, of the committee on the subject of the best means of working a parish, made an extended report which contained numerous suggestions and recommendations. The erection of chapels for the poor of the parish is considered injudicious; and the plan of setting apart a certain number of the pews in the galleries for the poor is equally condemned. Free services once on the Lord's day in the churches is recommended to take place in the mornings, and it is urged that the doors of the churches be thrown open, and the arms of the members be extended to welcome all persons to it who desire to be received. The subject of advocating and training the young is strongly urged upon the ministers of the parish. It closed with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the rector of each parish is requested to instruct in person the young and the illiterate openly and statedly in church, and to incite and train lay people to aid him in teaching those who cannot be sufficiently instructed by public preaching, or who are not within its reach, that the Church may convey the glad tidings of salvation to all within the bounds of the parish.

Resolved, That it is earnestly enjoined upon each parish minister to adopt such a system of training in reverential worship and in the intelligent use of our Liturgy as may be necessary to prepare all worshippers, and especially children and strangers, to unite devotionally in the public prayers and praises of the Church.

Resolved, That the high importance and great necessity of cultivating the social element in the Church is strongly urged upon both minister and people, especially upon such Christians as are intrusted with intelligence, good social position, and ample means.

Resolved, That in our parish churches at least one service on every Sunday should be entirely free.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of every minister to designate some appropriate work for each member of the Church, and to urge its performance as the requirement of God, and the express provision of a merciful Saviour, by which His love is to be cultivated in the human heart and thence extended to others.

Resolved, That each pastor is urged to give as much time as is possible to the personal oversight of his flock, and to select men and women of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, to aid in such departments of pastoral supervision as he cannot personally attend to.

Mr. William Welsh spoke in support of the resolutions, and urged their adoption in an earnest and feeling manner. The Rev. J. A. Harris also urged their adoption. The resolutions were adopted.

The second annual report of the Bishop Potter Memorial House was presented. It is a voluminous one, and recites fully the work of the Society during the year.

A resolution offered in connection with the above, recommends the clergymen of various parishes to bring before the ladies of their congregations that portion of the Bishop's address which refers to the memorial house. Adopted.

After the usual religious services the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Councils met yesterday at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.—William S. Stokley, Esq., President.

The invitation was received, and accepted, that the Chamber attend the Sængerfest on the 17th instant.

In response to a resolution, Strickland Knesss, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, reported that he had made a thorough examination of Petty's Island, as to its suitableness as a site for the proposed new House of Correction.

He found the island of an alluvial deposit, with an area at low tide of 350 acres, of which 176 acres were protected from overflow at high tide. The general level is three feet below high tide, and for this reason and others—the immense expense of preparing it for the erection of buildings and preventing the possibility of escape by the inmates—he was not favorably impressed with the location.

Numerous resolutions were presented and referred to the several appropriate committees. Amongst them were the following:

To repair Second street, above York; to grade Twenty-fifth street, and to lay water pipe on York street, between American and Fifth streets.

An appropriation of $100 was made to John Bardsley for the importation of the sparrows.

A resolution was referred, notifying the contractors for grading Diamond, Norris, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third streets to fulfill the terms of their contracts.

A resolution congratulating the city of San Francisco upon the completion of the iron band was offered by Mr. Smith. Passed.

The ordinance locating the Lincoln Monument at the intersection of Broad street and Girard avenue, which was postponed at the last meeting, was called up by Mr. Harkness.

Motions to locate it on Girard avenue, east of Broad street, and in the park, were voted down. The original resolution was adopted.

The following Common Council bills were concurred in:

To enter satisfaction upon the official bonds of William H. McFadden; to open Thomas, Edmunds, Ninth, Stiles, and other streets; to pay fees in the Sheriff's and District Attorney's offices, and to make appropriations to the School Controllers and the Department of City Property. The bill rearranging the boundary line of the Twentieth Ward was concurred in with slight amendments. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—President Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at quarter past three o'clock.

A number of communications were received and appropriately referred.

One from Joseph Sanson, asking for an appropriation to pay him for services that he may hereafter render as interpreter of foreign languages in the District Courts, Court of Common Pleas, Central Station, and Coroner's inquests.

One from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, relative to the employment of additional counsel.

One from Mr. C. H. Baumann, inviting Councils to attend the combination Sængerfest, at Engel & Wolf's farm, on Whitsuntide Monday.

One from Mr. Charles W. Hornor, complaining of the bad condition of Forty-first street, from Chestnut to Oak.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bardsley, requesting the Mayor to return to the Chamber the bill authorizing the construction or a sewer on Eighth street, Thirteenth Ward, was agreed to.

Chief Engineer Kneass reported adversely to Petty's Island as the site for a House of Correction.

Mr. Martin, chairman of Common Council Committee on City Property, reported in favor of building the dog-pound in the rear of the Eastern Penitentiary. An ordinance to that effect was offered and adopted.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Fire and Trusts, submitted a resolution for the discharge of the Committee from the further consideration of the charges against the South Penn, Spring Garden, Independence, Schuylkill, and Columbia fire companies.

Mr. Smith said that in committee the sentence of the companies had been agreed upon, but it was now impossible to get the members to sign the report, and he took this method to throw the whole matter on Councils.

Mr. Evans moved to strike out the name of the Independence Engine.

Mr. Hetzell moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called, resulting yeas 24, nays 6.

The ordinances from Select Council approving contracts for the building of certain schoolhouses and making an appropriation to pay the assessments in the Norris-street sewer were concurred in.

The ordinance authorizing a certain transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Steam Boilers was postponed.

Mr. Hetzell called up the bill appropriating four hundred and fifteen dollars to the City Controller for the putting up of shelving in the Controller's office. Passed.

The Finnance Committee, through Mr. Shoemaker, chairman, reported considerable business to the Chamber, as follows:

Resolution instructing the City Controller to countersign a certain warrant. Passed.

Resolution approving the sureties of William Thorn, Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward. Passed.

Ordinance appropriating $1704 to the Controllers of the Public Schools, to pay Mary E. Crawford and E. A. Walton for services rendered as teachers. Passed.

Ordinance appropriating $133 42 to the Mayor, to pay for advertising and other expenses incurred in the sale of the property on Fifth street, above Noble. Passed.

Ordinance appropriating $1425 25 to pay fees of the Sheriff and for printing for the office of the District Attorney. Passed.

Ordinance transferring $70,000, and making an additional appropriation of $4700 to the Board of Health for cleansing the streets. Passed.

Ordinance appropriating $2500 for Campbell's patent index for record books. Passed.

Ordinance appropriating $1400 for a town clock in the cupola of the Shiffler Hose house. Passed.

Ordinance providing for the sale of nineteen acres and sixteen one-hundreths of an acre of the Blockley Almshouse ground to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, for the price of $8000 per acre, payable in cash at the time of the execution and delivery of the deed. The committee in presenting the ordinance say that the whole of the Almshouse property, comprising about 200 acres of land, originally cost the city $170 per acre. The University of Pennsylvania proposes erecting new and commodious buildings on the purchased ground. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Highways, reported resolutions as follows:

To grade Melvale street, from William to Maple; to grade and culvert Fifty-eighth street, Twenty-seventh Ward; to widen Cadwalader street, from Master to Thompson; to repave Delaware avenue, from South to Shippen, and Noble street from Delaware avenue to Beach street; and to grade and curb the footways on Mulberry street, from Oxford street to Harrison. The above were all agreed to.

Common Council concurred in the amendment made in Select Council to the bill rearranging and fixing the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Twentieth Ward.

Mr. Myers, chairman of the Committee on Police, reported a supplementary ordinance, prohibiting the erection of frame buildings in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution suspending the South Penn Hose Company, for three months, for riotous conduct. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution suspending the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies for one month. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution suspending the Independence Engine Company for three months.

Mr. Evans moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 1, nays 33.

The same member moved to indefinitely postpone.

This gave rise to a long debate, in which politics were introduced. Mr. Evans withdrew his motion, and raised a point of order that the matter was not properly before the Chamber, as the resolution disbanding the company had passed Common Council, and had been indefinitely postponed in Select Council, and that the committee had no power to originate business. The Chair, Mr. Gwinner, decided that the point of order was well taken.

A resolution suspending the Spring Garden Fire Company for two months was agreed to. A motion of Mr. Hetzell to insert three months fell.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Girard Estate to locate lamps on Delaware avenue, between Vine and South streets. Referred.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to devise some measures to provide a sufficient supply of water to the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Wards of the city.

The bill from Select Council appropriating $100 to Mr. Bardsley for services rendered the city, and the congratulatory resolution to the city of San Francisco, were concurred in.

Mr. Vanhouten offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to restore to service the Independence Engine Company at the expiration of six months. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to notify the Chief of Police to wear the uniform of the office.

Mr. Hetzell said the Chief wore a uniform, and it was below the dignity of Councils to take notice of such a resolution as that offered.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer.

No quorum voting, the Chamber adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 44 | MOON SETS....10 07
SUN SETS....7 39 | HIGH WATER....4 37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Parraguay	London	New York	April 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	May 4
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 4
European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May 5
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 6

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
China	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May 15
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Parraguay	New York	London	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Candiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Easton, Wilson, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, Neponset, Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Zaza April 24, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Willitts, from Zaza April 24, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Mary A. Harmon, Parker, 7 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, 20 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Francis J. Henry, Eaton, 5 days from Greensboro', Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Louisa, Nevens, 4 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Commodore, Townsend, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Wm. B. Morgan, Blades, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mary Jane, Waters, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Yeoman, Laws, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Joseph Parker, Lewis, 4 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Bird, Dorman, 1 day from Lewestown, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Georgiana, Paynter, 3 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Portsmouth.
Schr Grace, Girdler, from Providence.
Schr Sabino, Currier, from Newport.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, Spear, was up at Liverpool 1st inst., for Philadelphia 7th.

N. G. steamship New York, Nordenholt, from Bremen April 28, via Havre May 1, at New York yesterday, May 7, no lat., long. 32, spoke Br. barque Mathilde Hildred, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, short of provisions and in want of assistance; she had on board the crew (32 in number) of the Br. ship Abrolhos, from Liverpool for Quebec before reported as abandoned during a heavy westerly gale on May 2; took from the barque the 2d mate and 23 men, and brought them to New York. The captain (McPherson), his family, and some of the men remained on the M. H.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamships Utility, Nickerson, and Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Barque T. H. Armstrong, Lodge, sailed from Trinidad 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, was at Trinidad, Cuba, 25th ult., for Philadelphia 4th inst.

Barque Andaman, Otis, hence, at Matanzas 5th inst.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Andes, Sheppard, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig James Davis, Stowers, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Clara Jenkins, Gilmore, sailed from Matanzas 6th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr General Barnes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, S. C., 8th inst.

Schr E. Gildersleeve, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs George and Mary, Lord; A. Tirrell, Atwood; Kolon, Jasper; Kate E. Rich, Doughty; and Koret, Crocker, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Ennicott, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.

Schrs Sarah A. Boice, Yates, and Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 11th inst.

Schrs Surf and Haze, hence, at Norwich 10th inst.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, hence, at Richmond 12th inst.

Schrs John Beatty, Price, and G. P. Taylor, Cranmer, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 44, Anderson; Nightingale, Beebe; Casper Heft, Shoe; George Fales, Little; Rebecca Knight, Bartlett; David G. Floyd, Weeden; and North Pacific, Erickson, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Schrs Eliza and Rebecca, Price; H. L. Sleight, Willetts; and Jesse Williamson, Corson, sailed from Providence 11th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schrs E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, hence for Hyannis, and L. P. Pharo, Collins, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at New York, 12th inst.

Schrs E. G. Willard, Parsons, and Lookout, Pomeroy, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On the 15th inst., Fishing Rip Light Station will be discontinued. Said Lightship will be transferred to Tybee Island Knoll, Savannah river. The light will be shown for the first time on the evening of June 1st, 1869, and continued until further notice.

The Bay Light, Savannah, and Bay Point Light, at Port Royal, will be discontinued from and after the 30th of June next.

Notice is given that the Spar Buoy off New Harbor Ledges, entrance to West Thomaston, Me., having disappeared from its moorings, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 12 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses, 10 Army Wagons, 2 2h. Wagons, 2557 Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.; 809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.; 15000 H. and M. Shoes (new), 2400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 325 lbs. old Chains, 115 sets Harness, assorted, 9300 Iron Bolts, 1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts, 2 Bolt-cutting Machines, 1 Pipe-cutting Machine,
20 Mules, 4 Ambulances, 12 Carts, Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, 1 60-gal. Boiler, 200 Table-legs, new, 9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe, 125 ft. Water Pipe, 1859 ft. Leather Hose, 190 lbs. Lead, 746 lbs. Zinc, 2181 lbs. Grain Sacks, 50 kanterns, assorted, 81 Window-frames, 1 Anchor and Chain,
With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By authority of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfm0t

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON,
4 26 12t Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Property and Disbursing Officer.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteli, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1.60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2.50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 6

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Coo

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

THE INIQUITI OF JUSTICE.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE yesterday made a decision in the United States District Court, at Richmond, Virginia, which will thoroughly arouse the indignation of the loyal people of the whole country, if not against the Chief Justice, certainly against the law which he expounded. When Virginia plunged into rebellion in 1861, the United States Marshal for that district turned over to the so-called Confederacy all the Government property in his hands. This was not an isolated case. The pro-Rebel members of Buchanan's Cabinet had taken care that every office within the gift of the Executive in the Southern States should be filled by a red-hot secessionist, and when the crisis came, the United States Marshals, Postmasters, and other Federal officers entrusted with the money and property of the Government, without a moment's hesitation, and without any effort to regard the obligations of their oaths, generally followed the example of this Richmond functionary by turning over to the Confederate authorities everything in their possession which belonged to the United States. Then followed the war against the Union, and during its progress, and for two or three years after its close, it was utterly impossible for the representatives of the Government to enforce, or even to make any claim upon these delinquent traitors for a restoration of the property which had been disposed of by them in this fashion.

As soon, however, as it was possible for the United States, through its proper representatives, to demand restitution, the demand was made, and the regular machinery of the Federal courts called into action to enforce it. The first case which was brought up, we believe, was the one in which the United States sustained a nonsuit yesterday in Richmond. The traitor who had been appointed United States Marshal for the district of Virginia by the Buchanan administration pleaded the statute of limitations in bar of the claims, and Salmon P. Chase, the Chief Justice who received his commission from President Lincoln, sustained the plea, and thereby permitted the delinquent official to escape the consequences of his treasonable action.

If this were the only case which this iniquitous decision would affect, it would be a matter of comparatively little moment; but if the question be carried to the Supreme Court, as it certainly should, and be sustained, it will necessarily apply to every similar case throughout the South, and the treasury of the United States thus made to contribute directly to the inauguration of the war against the integrity of its own territory. It would be difficult to conceive of a more flagrant violation of the first principles of justice and common sense than is involved in such a state of affairs. The Chief Justice is entrusted with the interpretation and enforcement of the laws enacted by Congress. It is his business to expound these laws in accordance with the time-honored principles of interpretation, and to enforce their provisions as thus construed, without the fear of popular clamor or favor for individual interests. As we have not yet seen the decision in full, it is impossible to express any opinion upon the merits of the arguments by which the Chief Justice had been led to pronounce it. It is barely possible that he has given to the law as he finds it in the statute book the only construction of which it will admit, and that the fact that it was utterly impossible for the United States to assert its claims at an earlier day, because of the hostilities prevailing between the two sections of the country, did not operate to put the statute of limitations in abeyance. If this be the case, we can only say that it affords another striking illustration of the variance between law and justice. According to the old maxim of the common law, "no time runneth against the King." This maxim has been enforced again and again in this country, and the books of the Treasury at Washington are now encumbered with numberless unsettled accounts against Government debtors, some of which are of fifty years' standing, with no attempt at enforcing them, because a judgment against the parties or their legal representatives would be absolutely worthless. Its application becomes even more reasonable when the Government is prevented from asserting its claims, not because of the insolvency of its debtors, but because of the prevalence for years of a state of war and the consequent temporary overthrow of all the legal machinery for enforcing them. If the law as it stands should prevent the application of the maxim in cases of this character, there is, of course, no remedy, but this does not abate the glaring injustice which is perpetrated under its shield and by its sanction.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF PLUNDERING POLITICIANS.

A FEW faint streaks of the dawn of the better day, when officials who conspire to plunder governments will be punished with as much severity as the criminals who rob private individuals, are beginning to illumine the horizon. Callicott, who was formerly the Speaker of the New York State Assembly, and subsequently a revenue official detected in dishonest practices, is still incarcerated within the walls of the Albany Penitentiary; and while we question the wisdom of the regulation which alleviates his punishment by making him the hospital steward of that institution, the fact remains that peculating officials cannot always escape the clutches of the law, and that in his instance at least, although it may be but one of a hundred, justice has claimed a rightful victim. In England, recently, a clerk in the Admiralty, T. Gambier, who, together with an engineer, Rumble, solicited and obtained a bribe from a contractor as a consideration for obtaining a contract to furnish timber, were subsequently arrested on the charge of conspiring to obtain money under false pretenses, and an English court convicted and sentenced them to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor.

Pennsylvania doubtless contains at this moment hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men who are guilty of offenses quite as heinous as those for which Callicott was punished in New York, and Gambier and Rumble sentenced to prison in England. Many of these men hold high positions, exert a powerful influence upon political movements, and figure directly or indirectly as law-makers in public, while they are the worst of law-breakers in private. The best service that courts and juries could render to this State and nation would be the incarceration of villains of this class in the penitentiaries of the land. They do more to increase the burdens of tax-payers, to corrupt society, and to demoralize politics, than all other criminals and all other causes combined; and the political atmosphere will never be purified until the lesson is distinctly taught that direct or indirect peculation is as sure to be punished by imprisonment as burglary or highway robbery. Undue leniency has so much increased the audacity of these graceless scamps, that year after year they become more clamorous in their demands and more shameless in their schemes of fraud and extortion. If they must be supported at the public expense, it is a thousand times better to sustain them on penitentiary rations, costing thirty-six cents per day, than to permit them to run at large, luxuriating on the fat of the land, living in fine houses, wearing purple and fine linen, and adding countless millions to their ill-gotten store.

REVERDY'S FAREWELL.

WE have finally got rid of the last of our Johnsons. Andy has retired to the seclusion of Greenville, where he is engaged in brooding over the uncertainties of fame, and in explaining the intricacies of "my policy" to the benighted inhabitants of Tennessee; and Reverdy, the great American dinner-eater, has said his adieux to the Queen of England, and will shortly cross the broad Atlantic under the uncomfortable impression that his mission has been worse than a failure, and that his post-prandial diplomacy has only served to make the last state of the Alabama question worse than the first. Since the rejection of his famous turtle soup and plum-pudding treaty by the Senate, and the publication of Senator Sumner's summing up of the American grievances against Great Britain, we have heard nothing whatever of any knife and fork exploits performed by Minister Johnson, and the Lairds and Roebucks have given him the cold shoulder. The British Lion has got his back up at Mr. Sumner's speech, and our late misrepresentative at the Court of St. James will leave the shores of Albion, his ears filled with the noise of hearty British curses, and his sea sickness aggravated by the mortifying consciousness that they are the natural result of a too indiscriminate use of soft sawder on his part.

Although there are no more big dinners for Reverdy in England, his admirers on this side of the Atlantic are determined that he shall not retire to private life on an empty stomach. It is accordingly reported that arrangements are being made to give him a big feed at Washington on his return, which will combine all the solid delicacies of a genuine English dinner, and serve to remind him of what he has lost by the miscarriage of his efforts to bring about an understanding between the United States and England. This would be a fitting termination for the diplomatic career of the last of our public Johnsons; and there is such a suggestion of delicate satire in the idea, that it will be a matter for regret if it is not carried out.

In the meantime the Britons will rage, and swear by the beard of William the Conqueror that they will never pay our bill; and Mr. Motley, who has studied the philosophy of history to some purpose, will wait until the animal has exhausted himself, and then, by a persistent advocacy of our claims, will perhaps succeed in getting a new idea or two into the dullest British brain, will convince the stupidist Tory that the American people are in earnest, and that the question is not pay or fight, but pay or let the matter remain open, with all the risks of British commerce being swept out of existence in case of a war with the Emperor of China or some equally potential monarch who may have a grievance to settle. The outburst of rage which followed the reception of Mr. Sumner's speech in England has a ludicrous wail of terror beneath the cursings loud and deep, which indicates that the British Government, protesting that it will never pay, will pay at last. We can certainly afford to allow the Alabama claims to remain open for an indefinite length of time if our cousins across the water can, and Minister Motley need do nothing more in the diplomatic way than put his hands in his pocket and whistle "Yankee Doodle," until some British statesman awakes to the fact that a further postponement of the day of settlement is inexpedient and dangerous to British interests.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

A MONTREAL despatch says that the British Privy Council is considering a project for the relinquishment of all the British colonies except India. This news has been forwarded over a circuitous route, but it may nevertheless have a substantial basis in fact; and, as the Canadians are deeply interested in the future colonial policy of Great Britain, they may have received the intelligence in advance of its transmission from London to the United States. It is evident that pride rather than interest prompts the continuance of imperial authority over a large portion of the British dominions, and if English merchants, manufacturers, and shipowners could be assured of the continuance of their industrial and commercial supremacy over their American, West Indian, African, and Australasian possessions, they would care little for the continuance of absolute governmental dominion. The distant and sparsely-populated colonies are a source of continual expense, vexation, and danger, and British tax-payers are gradually growing weary of the costly policy which burdens the oppressor even more than the oppressed. The British Empire contains an area, in round numbers, of 6,150,000 square miles, but so much of this is a dreary and inhospitable waste, that 4,200,000 square miles in North America and Australasia contain a population of only 3,600,000, or less than one person to a square mile, and all the British territory, exclusive of the British Islands and the possessions in Asia, contains a population of but six millions, spread over an area of more than 4,500,000 square miles. A marked contrast to this sparseness of population is presented by the territory which, according to the Montreal despatch, the Privy Council propose to retain. The British Islands, with an area of 120,850, contain a population of 27,000,000, or more than two hundred persons to the square mile, and the British possessions in India contain a population of 182,000,000 on an area of 1,500,000 square miles, or more than one hundred and twenty persons to a square mile. The proposed policy is based on the idea that it is profitable to govern people, but an expensive luxury to exercise dominion over a wide expanse of unproductive territory. Thickly-populated districts can be made to pay heavy taxes, to furnish useful markets for British products, and to sustain large hordes of British officials, while rude regions rapidly absorb revenue and create an unceasing drain upon English resources. It is a grand thing to say that the line of British forts stretches around the habitable globe, that every continent feels the impress of British power, that half of North America belongs to the rulers of a cluster of little islands, and that the British lion stretches his paws over every grand division of the world, but the British love money even better than power, and the folly of governing regions which are an endless source of expense is becoming apparent even to rapacious John Bull. The day cannot be far distant when a willingness to abandon authority over distant and unproductive colonial possessions will become a prominent feature of English policy, and it is not improbable that the New Dominion will be one of the first white elephants that will be set free to browse for itself.

CONNECTICUT, in 1865, voted upon the question of extending the elective franchise to the colored element of its population, and rejected the proposal by a negative vote of 33,489 against 27,317 in the affirmative. Connecticut was thereupon excessively landed by the Caucasian journals, and pronounced to be committed forever against negro suffrage. At the recent election, however, the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was made a distinct issue, and the result was the re-election by the people of a Legislature which has just given its assent to the suffrage amendment by a decided majority, the vote in the Senate, taken some days ago, standing 13 to 8, and in the House of Representatives, which acted upon the question yesterday, 126 to 104. The world moves, and the Connecticut Democracy is not such a heavy weight that it can retard its progress.

THE INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE.

What is Said of the Alabama Claims by an English Journalist.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is a London newspaper man of the first class, who is spending a few months here in the study of American institutions, and who is returning the favor by giving, through our own periodicals, the best sketches of contemporary English politics which we have had for a long time. He is a man of observation, character, and good sense, and knows his own country and countrymen as well as any Englishman we ever had with us. We therefore deem worthy of note the sensible letter addressed by him to the *Tribune*, in relation to the present gossip about a war with England. Mr. McCarthy says that "the reason why the English are so passionately excited about Mr. Sumner's speech is that he is looked on as the most pacific, the calmest, the most enlightened of the American Senators, and the warmest friend of England." When, therefore, Mr. Sumner talked so plainly the English at once took it for granted that Chandler is the real representative of American sentiment. Notwithstanding all which, says Mr. McCarthy:—

"If America does not want a war, England does not. The leading members of the present English Government, and the whole mass of the English working population will never consent to declare war against America until America has actually declared war against England. But the Alabama claims will be settled nevertheless. The English public mind has for some time been waking up to the fact that England did you a heavy wrong. The fact will weigh more and more upon the public conscience, and people begin to think more and more about it, and despite the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it will lead in the end to a general admission of error, and to a just reparation."

This is a sensible, and doubtless a just view of the case. The old ladies who have not slept lately o' nights, for fear of another war, may adjust their nightcaps and repose as soundly as ever.—*N. Y. Mail.*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1869.

Well! well! what a nice time of it the women have been having at Cooper Hall, to be sure! Two whole days all to themselves in the very heart of the city of New York, and to-day a jubilee over at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The warmth of Wednesday and the mugginess of Thursday abated their ardor not a jot. Headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and abetted by Susan B. Anthony, the stageful of political Pardiggles and evangelizing Jellibys at Cooper Institute was something more curious than one sees oftener than once or twice in a lifetime. This Woman's Rights Convention which has been held for the last two days, morning and evening, at Cooper Institute, is a very extraordinary affair. Its political significance is of course its chief claim to public interest. After that come other considerations, such as the ages and toilettes of the various parties, their respective positions in the social scale, the conflicting motives that drew them thither, the amount of sincerity and venality mingled together, the ardor of their hopes, the speediness with which these hopes will be realized, or the slowness of the death they will die. One of the evening speakers was that chaste refulgency of the stage, Miss Olive Logan, one of whose beliefs it is, according to a recent article of hers in *Packard's Monthly*, that young babies ought to be entrusted to servants while the mothers are out getting a living. Miss Olive has a good deal to say about virtue, chastity, and the demoralization of the modern stage. She was particularly hard upon the wearers of yellow hair and the sporters of padded limbs, and made pointed and withering allusions to burlesque-queens, "no names being mentioned," however. She stated that it was not necessary for her to allude to her reasons for leaving the stage, but bearing in mind the overwhelming brilliancy of her *debut*, some four or five years ago, as "Julia" in *The Hunchback*, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, one is tempted to be over curious, perhaps, and to press the question why *did* she abandon the stage and adopt magazine-writing and the lecturer's rostrum? The sprightliness and vivacity of Olive Logan, however, are an excellent set-off to the sterner stuff furnished by the pillars of the convention. Mrs. Stanton sat in the President's chair like the Mother of the Modern Gracchi, and Miss Anthony kept watch on her left like the maiden aunt of those heroes. Other members present were Madame Matilde Franziska Anneke, from Milwaukee, Mrs. M. F. Wendt of Hoboken, Miss Phebe Coggens from St. Louis, Mrs. Livermore from Chicago, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, etc. Among all these fine manly looking young women, who were evidently in earnest about their rights, I noticed a good deal of bone and rawness. Why a tendency to redness in the female nose should be sympathetic of strongmindedness is one of those psychical mysteries which is not to be fathomed in this early stage of the female suffrage question. That it is so Cooper Institute has abundantly testified during the last two days, and so I leave the fact as I found it.

It is proper, however, that I should add in this connection that the Women's Bureau, on Twenty-third street, near the Academy of Design, has been opened, and threatens to be a success. The *Revolution* has broken out on one floor, and a number of other hybrid innovations are spreading themselves throughout the other stories. Women are giving a new interpretation to the text which says she is "bone of man's bone and flesh of his flesh." They are trying to neutralize the distinction of sex, and to characterize the nineteenth century with a political hermaphroditism, so far, at least, as the United States is concerned. It was hoped that the Sorosis would fraternize—I use the word "fraternize" advisedly—with the ladylike young fellows who conduct the *Revolution*, but it has been unexpectedly discovered that the Sorosis are afraid of being overshadowed, and prefer seeking quarters for themselves elsewhere. The fact is the Sorosis are only playing at being in earnest, while the *Revolution* and the dashing corps of petticoats that run it are as solemn and remorseless as death itself.

The newly elected Police Commissioner, Mr. Henry Smith, in place of Mr. Acton, resigned, has been taking a mild look into his prospective duties, and enduring all the embarrassments of a public man in a new and untried sphere. He has, as yet, taken no part in the sittings of the Board, contenting himself with watching its actions and acquainting himself with the nature of the questions it discusses. At present he is high in favor of the liquor-dealers, it being understood that he makes a majority in the Board of Excise in favor of a reduction in the rates of license fees.

There has been quite an exodus of actors this week for Europe. Mr. Lester Wallack and family and the Florences sailed in the same vessel, the former for the restoration of Mrs. Wallack's health, the latter for a first instalment, perhaps, of the auriferous tincture which converted her brown locks to those of a golden hue.

The Coroners and their deputies are excessively indignant at some aspersions lately thrown upon them to the effect that a "Coroners' Ring" existed in this city, by which money was made out of inquests. There are four Coroners in New York, who annually hold two thousand inquests. The fee in each case is twenty dollars, giving each Coroner an annual income of ten thousand dollars, which is not so extremely bad.

Lydia Thompson's new rival is Miss Marion Taylor, at Wood's Museum. What the color of Miss Taylor's own hair is I don't know, but she wears a beautiful auburn wig, and is hazel-eyed. She also sings better than any burlesque actress at present in this city. One of the funniest things just now upon the stage is the duet to the air of *En passant sous la fenetre*, sung by Lisa Weber and Miss Thompson. Neither of them hits the notes clearly. Lisa sings sharp and Lydia sings flat, but the audience is delighted and by its profound stupidity only renders the *encore* the more brilliant. ALI BABA.

—Rolling a bicycle over a mile or two of Belgian pavement two or three times a day will cure the most obstinate of rheumatic affections.

—Vaulting successfully into the saddle of a velocipede is a feat which requires considerable judgment and agility, however easy it may seem to those who never attempted it. Vaulting ambition frequently o'erleaps itself and comes a cropper on "tother side" of its bicycle.

—They have a marine velocipede at Saginaw, Michigan. This new monster of the deep is constructed almost entirely of tin. It is about twenty-five feet long, and has fifteen inches "breadth of beam." As soon as the correct depth of this novel craft has been ascertained, full particulars as to dimensions will be forwarded to England in order to ascertain her tonnage by Thames measurement. It has been found impossible to figure the thing up on the American plan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 6

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Philadelphia, May 13, 1869.
—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 13§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

POST OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13, 1869.
The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, 15th instant at 7 A. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Daizell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. s[5 7fmw4t] Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. No. 122 RACE Street. 4 29 17t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

$12,000 IN ONE SUM TO LOAN ON Mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 14 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The undersigned respectfully notifies the public that Brown Brothers, of Chicago, Ill., are duly authorized to manufacture and sell
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS,
in their various forms, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, under all Patents granted to me, being of November 12, 1845, March 27, 1855, and August 27, 1867.
THADDEUS HYATT, Attorney.
Washington, 10th May, 1869.
Witness—R. K. Elliot. 5 13 3t*

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1803. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDLEY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....93 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 3m

CLOTHING.

Why do the Gentlemen go for Clothes to
ROCKHILL & WILSON?

BECAUSE Gentlemen know that they can get the best of everything there at the most reasonable prices.

BECAUSE it is a pleasure to go where you know that every garment is well made, and so durably put together that the seams will last as long as the fabric does.

BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson use none but the best materials, and such as gentlemen enjoy wearing.

BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson employ none but the best cutters, trimmers, sewers, and finishers.

BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson have so long enjoyed the patronage of the best men in Philadelphia, that they can tell, at a glance, exactly what each man wants.

BECAUSE you can get a dollar's worth for your dollar at Rockhill & Wilson's better than at any other place in town.

Now is your time, gentlemen.
Embrace the present opportunity
To supply yourselves
Economically
With some of the best
SPRING CLOTHING
Ever offered to the public.

Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 23d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,
"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,
For sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 19trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE,
Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
Established in 1510.
This Liquer has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 whm

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,
AND TERRE HAUTE RR. BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents
For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,
A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the
Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,
Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT,
5 14 rp PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 19 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
(Until their late Store is rebuilt),
HAVE NOW
An Entirely New Stock of Goods,
To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening
PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,
Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.
Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of
OPERA GLASSES,
Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.
The latest contributions of Art in
REAL BRONZE.
A largely increased supply of
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.
Also, a very full line of
GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
PRICES MODERATE. [4 6 mwf 1mrp

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
JACOB HARLEY
JEWELLER,
Has Removed to his New Store,
5 7 fmw 6t No. 1330 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
Monday, May 17, 3 P. M.
MATCH $500. GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
G. TURNER names b. m. FANNY ALLEN, trotter, to harness.
E. HART names b. m. POLLY ANN, pacer, to wagon.
ADMISSION, $1. 5 13 4t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Spring Trotting Meeting commencing MONDAY, May 24, 1869.
No. 1.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2:35. $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
No. 2.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2:40. $30 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
FRIDAY, MAY 28.
No. 3.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2:50. $25 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill and two to start. Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money; should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, May 20.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Secretary,
5 14 6t No. 144 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. Castle, the popular tenor of the Richings troupe, will have a benefit this evening, when Verdi's opera of *Traviata* will be performed.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Bohemian Girl* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will have a farewell benefit this evening, previous to his departure for California. Mr. Brougham will appear as "Shylock," in his burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*, and the performance will conclude with the drama of *The Peep Show Man*.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will appear in the Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a farewell benefit, and personate six characters in the drama entitled *The Female Detectives*. Lotta will appear for the last times to-morrow afternoon and evening.

On Monday Mr. Barton Hill, who is about to depart for Europe, will have a farewell benefit, when *Rosedale* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt burlesque troupe will appear this evening in *Lucretia Borgia, la Grande Duetresse*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE an operetta by Levy, entitled *Punchinello*, was produced last evening. This piece has an amusing plot, and it contains a number of very pretty melodies, which were well rendered by Miss Susan Galton, Mr. Kelleher, and Mr. J. Clark. The last-named gentleman has an excellent baritone voice, and is an acquisition to the troupe. He does not know how to act, however, and as the *role* of "Mons. de Chambaudet," which was entrusted to him, depends as much for success on the acting as the singing, Mr. Clark rather threw a damper on the performance. Mr. Warren White was absurdly costumed, and his singing and acting were about on a par with his dress. *Punchinello* ought to be a success if well done. It will be repeated this evening, with the amusing little farce of *Les Deux Aveugles*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a matinee will be given to-morrow, when a varied performance will be presented, and all the artists of the establishment will appear.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, on Eighth street, above Race, is a very attractive entertainment, and it i visited daily and nightly by crowds of delighte spectators. The company is large and efficient, and the performing animals are well trained. Performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will, on Monday evening next, at Concert Hall, commence a series of popular lectures on anatomy and physiology, which will be illustrated by the celebrated elastic models prepared by the celebrated Dr. Azoux, o Paris. Dr. McClintock is well known as an eloquen lecturer, and his series of discourses at Concert Hall promise to be both interesting and instructive.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—
Plunging through the mountains;
Flying o'er the plains;
Screaming, tearing, shrieking,
Come the loaded trains;
Loud the bells are ringing:
All aboard, look out!
California's bringing
Her treasures here about.
John Bull must take a back seat,
And Nap may rip and swear,
But Jonathan is wide awake,
And for them doesn't care.
The road to China's open,
Hurrah for Uncle Sam,
Over which to send our notions
To CHINA and JAPAN.
While in return, for ploughshares
And school books, if you please,
We'll receive their silks and satins,
To say nothing 'bout the teas.
John Bull's Atlantic cable
Was a big thing in its way;
But it's laid now on the table:
We have a bigger thing to-day.
Railroad to California:
Just think of it, my boys;
Clear the track, old fogy chaps,
Don't you hear the noise?
This glorious Yankee nation
Has astonished all the folks,
And the great Pacific station
Is the store of Charles Stokes,
Where Clothing made in styles so nice
Is sold at the very lowest price.
824 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

BITTERS.—S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's Wine:—"I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other Wines." The "Wine Bitters" has his pure Wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

A DESIRE.—It has long been a esire with medical mend to have an agreeable tonic which will act beneficially upon the different functions of the system without deleterious effect. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" fully meet the want so long felt. Their base is his pure wine, without any medication, except by herbs and roots. Sold by druggists.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.—The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence. it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER'S BITTERS profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN
FULLY INAUGURATED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WAGING WAR
WAGING WAR
WAGING WAR
AGAINST
HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES,
BY OFFERING
FINE CLOTHING FINE CLOTHING FINE CLOTHING
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
ADD TO YOUR COMFORT,
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
IMPROVE YOUR LOOKS,
BY
BUYING YOUR SUMMER SUIT
AT
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL, OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

MOORE—PEACOCK.—On the 13th instant, at Reading, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, SAMUEL MOORE, Jr., of this city, to ELLEN, daughter of the late William Peacock, Esq., of the former place.

PESKETT—DEVINE.—On April 14, at the Parsonage of the Baptist Church, Bristol, Bucks county, by the Rev. Henry Bray, Mr. ALFRED PESKETT, of London, England, to Miss MARY DEVINE, of Philadelphia.

SCHNITTKER—BUCHANNAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of the 22d of April, 1869, by the Rev. J. Bliss, Mr. DAVID SCHNITTKER, of Rahway, N. J., to Miss TILLIE B. BUCHANNAN, of this city.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On the 11th inst., WILLIAM R., son of Jacob E. and Catharine Bowers, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1719 Marshall street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

CULLEY.—On the 11th instant, Miss MARY C. CULLEY, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives of the family and her city friends are respectfully invited to be present at the residence of her parents, No. 251 Budd street, West Philadelphia, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, for religious services, as the body will be taken to Zion's E. Lutheran Church, East Pikeland, Chester county, on Saturday morning, in the 8 o'clock train, Reading Railroad.

DURRELL.—On the morning of the 12th inst., SADIE E. DURRELL, in the 21st year of her age, grand-daughter of the late Daniel Smith.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Smith, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KEYSER.—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, NATHAN L. KEYSER, in his 75th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 1509 N. Seventh street, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. **

PATTON.—On the 10th instant, MATTHEW PATTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Council, No. 9, State Council Mechanic Relief Association, and No. 5, Junior Order U. A. M.; Kuequenaka Tribe, No. 4, I. O. of R. M.; Paradise Lodge, No. 2, K. of H., and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, S. F. Beecher, No. 951 Ontario street, below Girard avenue and below Broad street. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

SCHULL.—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin Schull.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 255 N. Tenth street.

TAYLOR.—On the night of the 13th instant, WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 62 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

We this day issue a *New Catalogue*, in which we print our *very Lowest Prices*, and from which we make no *Discounts or Deviation* whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons *the very best Pianos* which can be manufactured, and at the *very lowest Prices* which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7 Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past *Forty-seven Years*, to make the *very best possible Instruments* in every respect. Our rules are:—*Never to Sacrifice Quality of Work done to Economy of Manufacture.*

Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Grand Pianos, from our Latest and Best Scales, from $1050 to $1200.

Our Prices are set as *low* as they possibly can be to insure the *most perfect Workmanship*, and the *very best Quality of Materials* used in every branch of the business.

Every Piano made by us is fully warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
DUTTON'S,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 8 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 5 1 1f

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 810 ARCH Street. 3 2 ly

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. On SATURDAY, May 15, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9:00 A. M. due 12:25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5:00 P. M., due Philadelphia at 8:22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice. W. J. SEWELL, Sup't.
CAMDEN, May 12th, 1869. 5 12 3t

SUMMER BOARDING AT A COUNTRY Place—Situation high, healthy, and airy; rooms communicate and very large. Superior accommodations. Address, stating where to be seen, "H.," Box 2159, Post Office.

WANTED,—A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUences and experience, who can furnish the best references and security, wishes a position in some reliable incorporation.
Address RELIANT,
10* "Evening Telegraph" Office.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would call the attention of the Ladies to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS IN
STRIPES AND GREY MIXTURES,
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK IRON BAREGES,
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK BERNANIES,
REAL BLACK SILK GRENADINES,
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES,
FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES,
RICH FIGURED ORGANDIES,
NEAT STYLES LAWNS,
BLACK TAMISE CLOTH,
FRENCH BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS,

With a great variety of NEW DRESS GOODS adapted to the wants of the PLAIN TRADE.
N. B.—One case of NEAT PLAID JAPANESE SILKS or POPLINETTES at $1, just opened.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the Ladies to an examination of the following:—

NEW STRIPE SILKS,
CHECK SILKS,
CHERRY AND GREEN SILKS,
BLUES AND STEELS DO.,
MODES AND OTHER COLORS,
PLAIN JAPANESE SILKS,
PLAIDS AND STRIPES DO.,
CHENE and FIGURES DO.
BLACK SILKS, $2.
BLACK SILKS, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS, $2·75.
BLACK SILKS, $3.
BLACK SILKS from $3 to $8 per yard, of the best makes. 5 11 tuf2t

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Opened this morning the balance of an importer's stock of
FRENCH HDKFS.
100 dozen Ladies' French Colored Border Hemstitched, 45 cents.
50 dozen 2 Tucked Sheer Hemstitched.
50 dozen Gents' Fine Fancy Hemstitched.
100 dozen Gents' French Hemstitched, 45 to 62.
20 dozen large size Moire Antique Border French Towels.
15 dozen French Huck Towels.
Among the above goods will be found some of the finest goods imported and will be sold 50 per cent. less than importers' prices.
ALSO,
200 pcs. EXTRA FINE MATTING, 38 cents, regular price 62; only lot to be sold at the price.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.
Also, 100 ps. Spring Mohairs for suits, 28 and 31.
Also, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
Also, our entire Stock closing out.
Also, 200 dozen Linen Fans, 12½ and 15.
Handsome Silk Fans reduced to close out.
Very Fine Lisle and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Fine Riding Gauntlets, half price. 5 13 3t

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Offer To-Day Great Bargains in
BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL
Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp]
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Best against MOTHS. CHEAP! FRAGRANT! RELIABLE! Sold by druggists everywhere. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.
Price, 50 cents; $1·00; $1·50. 5 13 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
NEW MACHINE,
THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE
Family Sewing Machine
EVER INVENTED,
And an examination will convince the most skeptical.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
5 6 1mrp

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
Open Day and Evening.
Jobbing at Manufacturers' Prices.
Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF
3 22mwf 1m CLARK & EVANS.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.
Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.
All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.
Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.
We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.
They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm1

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

I. LUTZ,
FURNITURE,
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLASS FURNITURE
AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7 3 West Side, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPER
AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700 New Loan due January 1, 1905. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. GEORGE M. BAIN, Treasurer,
4 30 tuth3m Portsmouth, Va.

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding house keepers, need reply. Address A. M. L., "Evening Telegraph" office, stating terms per month (which must not be unreasonable), with references. 5 12 3t

SUMMER CLOTHES,

Elegant and Becoming in the Highest Degree.
Light in Texture and Light in Colors
MADE UP IN
AIRY AND GRACEFUL STYLES,
Cool, Comely, and Comfortable,
AT THE
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment
OF
JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
5 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To Sunday-School Superintendents and Teachers.

NEW UNION EXPLANATORY QUESTION BOOK on the Harmony of the GOSPELS. Fifty-two lessons. Each question answered in full, dispensing with commentaries. Geographical portions with interesting illustrations from Oriental travellers. Price, 15 cents.

IMPROVED QUESTION BOOK on the Life of CHRIST, with the text. Arranged for classes of all ages.

Just published and for sale by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Price, 15 cents. 5 10 mwf6t

PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
822 CHESNUT Street,
MARBLE BUILDING,
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf6r

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.
The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2230 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE.—TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, a cottage in perfect order, containing ten rooms, with fine carriage house, stalls for (4) four horses; together with about three acres of land, handsomely laid out with splendid lawn, shade, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Large garden all planted.
Located on North Pennsylvania Railroad, in vicinity of Old York Road Station, three minutes' walk from the Depot.
Address Box 1773 Post Office. 5 14 3t*rp

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONstitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the Furniture. Immediate possession can be given.
HUGH BARR,
5 10 6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5236 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B LOVE, No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN—A very desirable residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water and plenty of shade.
Apply to GEORGE W. FISS,
5 12 3t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 11

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 29 6m No. 1109 FRANKFORD Road.

MODERN VENETIAN GLASS AND ENAMEL MOSAICS.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

"At the extreme end of the Piazza of St. Mark there is observable a shop crowded with objects as varied and as exquisite in form as the clouds at sunset over the lagoons; as bright and tender, and harmonious in color, as the necks and breasts of St. Mark's own doves. If you have a weakness for old Venetian glass, and have sought for specimens in amateur collections and old curiosity shops throughout Europe, here your attention is at once arrested, and you are inclined to feel that you need seek no further. If, on the contrary, you have taken pride in the flashing, sparkling, angular antics of cut-glass, you will scarcely believe that the forms before you, and the forms to which you are accustomed, are of identical material, and that the difference results alone from the greater or less perception of the beautiful by the eye, and the swifter or slower obedience to its rule, of the hand of man. Entering, you will be surprised in either case to learn that those glowing, chastened, drooping chandeliers with their festoons and garlands, each leaf and tendril copied from nature — those lily-shaped vases and crocus bowls, ice-frosted flagons, opal beakers, filigree decanters, and flame-spiralled glasses — those emerald, purple, or ruby-tinted chalices, those agate or chalcedonic urns and silver-sprayed mirrors—are all the handiwork of the modern glass-blowers of Murano, whose eye for color and delicacy of touch—once the lost secrets of the past—prove them worthy as well as lineal descendants of the Barovieri and Miotti, the Segusi, Barbini, and the legion of artists whose genius won world-wide fame for themselves, and wealth and honor for the *Serenissima*.

But for the commerce and industry of Venice in the past, we should not gaze to-day on her marble-encrusted palaces and star-studded churches, and unless that commerce and industry be revived, we must not only lay aside all hope for her art life in the future, but must resign ourselves to see her priceless art-treasures of the past fade, and slowly but surely perish. It is admitted by all that no city of the Peninsula has suffered and lost, for the sake of unity and independence, more than Venice. In 1847 she had regained a portion of her ancient prosperity. With 1848 her disasters recommenced. To a direct outlay of fifty millions of francs during the siege of 1849—which, for a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, was an enormous sum—must be added the indirect burdens of stagnant commerce, trebled taxation, exiled sons, the resolve of her exasperated victors to exalt Trieste at her expense, and, finally, her separation from Lombardy by a custom house line in 1859. In 1866 Italy welcomed with genuine cordiality this favorite sister, but the condition of the family finances prevented her from tendering much pecuniary assistance. Blunders, fortunately not irreparable, in commercial treaties; the futile attempt to compete with Trieste on unequal terms; and the delusion, common to all who have been for any time subject to despotic rule, that the Government ought forthwith to make and mend everything without much effort in that respect on the part of the people—these and minor mishaps have retarded the progress which in two years might reasonably have been expected. Still, some advance is visible. Schools are open and fairly attended; workingmen's associations, co-operative societies, and a popular library founded; a technical institute or high commercial school established; water streets are being drained, the canal leading from the port of Malamoco to the Arsenal is being deepened to receive vessels of the largest size, while a regular line of steamers in correspondence with the Indian mail is established between Venice, Brindisi, and Alexandria. Projects for docks and bonded warehouses, for a direct water entrance to St. Mark's Place, and for establishing direct commercial relations with foreign countries, are on foot; and Parliament has just voted eleven millions for repairing and enlarging the Arsenal.

Meanwhile, foremost among accomplished facts stand the manufactures of glass and of enamel mosaics, the rapid strides made during two years leaving no doubt that, if present efforts continue, and the commonest luck attend them, Venice will once more reign supreme in the magic regions from which she herself believed her children to be forever banished.

The "art of glass," as it is called to the present day, was, according to the most accredited historians, brought to the desert islands by the fugitives who first drove the piles and laid the foundations of the sea-girt city; and when it is remembered that the Romans were the first to learn that art from the Phœnicians, and that the glass factories of Rome, up to the fall of the empire, outrivalled those of Syria and Egypt, there is no reason to doubt that the inhabitants of the most flourishing cities of the Roman Empire, when abandoning them to the inroads of the barbarians, carried with them, in their imaginations and at the tips of their fingers, this useful art, dependent merely on fancy, dexterity, and the simplest materials.

The first distinct record, however, is in 1090. From that date to 1291, the glass factories and furnaces increased so rapidly in Venice that—either because they exposed the city to frequent fires, or because of the peculiar color-brightening atmosphere of Murano—the Maggior Consiglio ordered them all to be removed to that island, then considered a suburb of the city. In the Correr Museum is presented the *Mariegola dei fioleri de Muran*, whence we glean the laws that regulated, the privileges granted, and the penalties that menaced this race of artists, dear as their own power to the republican aristocrats. They were divided into four classes: First, the glass-blowers; secondly, the mirror and window-glass makers; thirdly, the bead-makers; fourthly, the workers in rods and enamels. Each class was governed by a body of nine members; five owners of factories, and four head artists, or *maestri*, chosen by the workmen, and subject to the political vigilance of the Council of Ten. Two individuals, chosen by this body, had the right of entry to all the workshops day and night, to see that all went on regularly. The workshops opened on the 1st of October and closed on 31st July. The owners of factories and the foremen were required to contribute an annual sum for the maintenance of unfortunate manufacturers or unemployed foremen, for the aged and infirm; and every owner to give a ducat, and every foreman a day's wages, for the support of the schools. In order to attain to the rank of foreman, or *maestro*, an apprentice, or *garzone*, was required to execute a given work, and submit it to the judgment of the *comparto*, or body of nine. If the work was approved, he became a *maestro*; if rejected, he remained in the *garzonado*. When the foremen were too numerous, no further trials were permitted; when the apprentices exceeded the necessary number, foremen were forbidden to take fresh pupils.

Terrible were the punishments inflicted on any Muranese who taught his art to any but a native of the island. If he fled with his secret to a foreign land, he was peremptorily summoned to return; if he failed to obey the summons, his nearest relatives were imprisoned. If he still remained callous to his duty to the Republic, an emissary was commissioned to put him to death. It is difficult to ascertain when the first enamels were made in Venice; but it is certain that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries Byzantine artists taught the Venetians to perfect them; and such apt pupils did they prove that "those who passed off enamels for precious stones were fined one thousand ducats, and condemned to two years' imprisonment in the pozzi."

The privileges conferred were no less important. The citizens of Murano were entitled to fill the first offices of the republic. All the glass-workers might carry a *Vasina di coltelli*, i. e. two knives in a sheath. Neither the *Bargello Sbirri*, nor even their chief, *Missier grande*, could land on the island; native magistrates alone could arrest a citizen, and send him to the supreme tribunals. The Muranese had the right of entering the first *peota*, or magnificently decorated barque, which accompanied the Doge of Ascension-day to wed the Adriatic, after which ceremony they might coin their own gold and silver *oselle*. But the most precious privilege was conferred on the daughters of the manufacturers and of the foremen, who were allowed to wed with Venetian patricians, their children inheriting the father's rank, which privilege, considering the jealousy and exclusiveness of the aristocrats, gives one a fair notion of the esteem in which the glass art was held.

In 1546 the *Libro d'oro* was instituted; only those born in Murano of fathers also born there were inscribed as citizens. The book of parchment still exists in the Museum of Murano; 173 families were first registered, then other 17, by order of the Supreme Tribunal. Of these, 87 existed at the fall of the republic, and 54 are still extant.

Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the art of glass flourished and progressed, bringing an annual revenue of eight millions of ducats to the *Serenissima*. In the eighteenth it was less flourishing, and with the fall of the republic, like all else, decayed. The Austrians naturally encouraged the manufactures of Bohemia, Styria, and Carinthia, and, moreover, regarded the regulations and societies of the Muranese as dangerous political associations. Many of the *maestri* emigrated to other lands, bearing with them their magic art. With the exception of the bead manufacture, in which department Venice has ever held her own, the glass art was for a time utterly lost. The specimens of old Venetian blown glass were sought for as eagerly as pictures by her great masters, and purchased at fabulous prices; while, as a proof that the manufacture of enamels had almost ceased, it may be noted that Gregory XVI. born in Venice and educated at Murano, chose, as a gift to his birthplace, Roman enamels to be employed in the repairs of St. Mark. Not that the Muranese had forgotten the art, as, in 1811 and 1818, two exquisite tables in ornamental mosaic were wrought by Benedetto Barbaria for Napoleon I and Francisco I of Austria, but monumental mosaic being then altogether neglected, the demand, and consequently the supply of enamels ceased. About 1833, Lorenzo Radi and Francisco Torcellan, both Muranese, set to work to discover the lost secrets of the material of which these enamels were made, and the still more difficult art of fusion. In 1840 they received the gold medal from the Venetian Academy for their gold and silver enamels; and the collection now existing in the Murano Museum is considered by connoisseurs equal in all respects, and in the flesh-tints superior, to those of the ancients. Fortunately for these persevering men, their efforts became known to Dr. Salviati, an enterprising, art-loving lawyer, who warmly espoused the idea set on foot by the Abbate Zannetti, of restoring to Venice one at least of her ancient glories. To have recovered the methods of manufacturing the old enamels was but one step in the right direction; artists must be trained to use them in the restoration of the old, and in the manufacture of new mosaics. So Salviati opened a mosaic school, chose the best artists from the Venetian Academy, summoned a first-rate mosaicist from Rome, and formed a drawing-class for workingmen. Perhaps the first specimen of their skill was exposed to the public on the walls of the "Venetian Enamel Mosaic Works," on the grand Canal, where from a gold ground the figures of Titian and Tintoret stand out in exquisite relief, and bid fair to defy the moisture and cold of a climate that has destroyed all other attempts at exterior mural painting. In 1861 the Commission appointed by the Imperial Royal Academy to visit the establishment expressed, as the result of the examination, "the conviction so strong that it could not well be stronger of the excellence displayed in every department of the works." Salviati's first great commission was received from the Queen for the Wolsey Chapel at Windsor, where the soffits of the twelve-side windows and the twenty-eight panels of the blank west window are occupied with the full-length figures of kings and historic personages in mosaic on gold ground; while the spaces between the ribs of the groined roof are covered with angels, inscriptions, coat-of-arms, foliage, etc., covering 1100 square feet. In St. Paul's the large picture of Isaiah and two angels was executed by Salviati's artists, who have also contributed much to the embellishment of the Albert Memorial, on the four pediments of which are allegorical figures on gold ground representing painting, architecture, sculpture, and poetry, and beneath the pediments, on spandrels, other figures illustrative of the arts symbolized by those above. The blue vault is studded with gold stars and coats-of-arms. These, together with the decorations of the Mausoleum at Frogmore, in the facade of the Wedgwood Memorial at Burslean, offer English amateurs fair opportunities of judging for themselves of the adaptation of enamel mosaic to interior and exterior mural decoration. When I last visited the studio on the Grand Canal, I found several of the mosaics of St. Mark's undergoing repairs on the floors and tables of the room.

In 1861, the administration of the Cathedral entered into a contract with Salviati to supply all the enamels required, and last year he contracted for all the repairs of the pavements and domes, to be executed in fourteen years, 20,000 francs to be paid annually for the mere labor. Already, twelve large figures in the cupola nearest the entry have been repaired, some literally manufactured. These mosaics are of the thirteenth century. When first examined from the pavement, they seemed intact; but, on closer inspection, it was found that, while the tesserae adhered closely to the cement, the cement had become almost entirely detached from the cupola owing to the cracking of the walls, from subsidence of the foundations. Before displacing the figures, a tracing is taken, and an exact colored sketch made by a first-rate artist. Then the figure is taken down and carried to the studio, and the same tesserae, freed from the cement, used in the reproduction, except the flesh-tints, which have faded. The next undertaking is to be the Apocalypse, which is almost entirely ruined. This was the grand work of the mosaicists of the fifteenth century, from the cartoons of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. First-rate artists are now preparing the cartoons from antique sketches, preserved, it is said, in the archives of the cathedral. The figures as yet replaced are such perfect reproductions that, looking upwards from the pavement, it is hardly possible for the finest judges to distinguish the modern from the ancient.

To those who have read Madame Sand's exquisite tale of "Les Maitres Mosaistes," it will sound strange to hear of mosaics being manufactured in a studio; but to this possibility Salviati owes much of his present success. In olden days the mosaic was executed on the spot, the tesserae being fixed one by one on the cement prepared; but Salviati has trained his men to reverse the cartoons, and put in the tesserae with the surface downwards—a coarse paper, on which is a rough sketch of the cartoon, covered with paste, serving to keep them together. When the subject is completed, it is carefully packed and sent to its destination, where a skilful artist fixes it on the wall or dome with a special cement, which Salviati affirms to be identical with that employed by the ancients. In this manner, 6400 square feet of mosaic have been manufactured during the last year. The workmanship differs according to the point of view from which the decoration is to be seen. The finest specimens cost 125 francs, the coarsest 40 francs per square foot. This method does not apply to pictorial mosaic, which requires the utmost skill of a first-rate mosaicist, such as this establishment can boast in Podio, who executed the figure of Niccolo Pisano, from Leighton's cartoon, for the New Court of the Kensington Museum, and the Giorgione, Apelles, Benozzo Gozzoli, and William of Wykeham, which now adorn the walls. This artist improves at every fresh attempt. His Marco Polo, now in the show room at the establishment, and the Columbus, surpass for delicate gradation of tints, richness and vividness of color, flow of drapery, and grandness of expression, all his former works. To this success Salviati has contributed not a little by his instruments for cutting the enamels into all conceivable geometrical figures, whereas, in past times, the tesserae were all cut in quadrangular shapes. Thanks to the sinews of war furnished by an English company, the establishment on the Grand Canal is no longer dependent on the noble, persevering, but erratic Radi for its enamels, but has furnaces of its own at Murano which produce nearly all the required tints. When stock was taken on 31st December, 1868, it was found that the company possessed 70,000 kilograms of enamel, of 1700 different colors and gradations. Some of the *paste* still baffle them, such, for instance, as the famous *aventurino*, which is only produced by Bigaglia and Zecchin in perfection. The ingredients, and even the proportions, are known to all, but do not, in different cases produce, the desired result. Only last month I saw a large block just removed from the furnace, as dull and lifeless as mahogany. The chemists and workmen—who, by-the-way, shut out masters and proprietors when they are making an experiment—were bitterly disappointed, and declared that they had found out everything save the right heat to be secured at the moment that the gold crystallizes. These experiments are too costly to be often repeated; and in these departments artistic enthusiasm is considerably tempered by the representative of the English shareholders, who has brought into the concern a measure of worldly wisdom, the only element formerly wanting to insure success.

As soon as he had established his mosaic works on a sure foundation, Salviati turned his attention to the revival of Venetian blown glass, and in this department has exceeded the expectation of his most sanguine admirers. In the eighteenth century this art was so utterly lost that Giuseppe Briatic, in order to recover some of the secrets, worked as a porter in a glass factory in Bohemia, and on his return obtained from the Republic the exclusive right of manufacture, and a law prohibiting the introduction of any foreign glass into Venice. His manufactory existed until 1790, after which period, if we except a few successful attempts made by Domenico Bussolin, the author of a very interesting little pamphlet entitled "Les celebres Verreries de Venise et de Murano," the art of glass seemed hopelessly lost. As late as June, 1866, Mr. Chaffers, in his paper on early Venetian glass, speaks of its chief beauties as things of the past.

The methods of manipulating reticulated glass, he tells us, "are yet undiscovered, and all attempts at imitation have been hitherto unsuccessful." He speaks of the rich sapphire color as lost, and gives an engraving of a cup, regarded as quite unique, for which Mr. Slade paid 6000 francs. At the present moment you may set before Antonio Seguso, or Antonio and Giovanni Barovier, any specimen of old Venetian glass, and they will copy it with all its perfections, and, if you choose, its imperfections, and hand you a fac-simile in color, form, and weight, made under your own eye. Both in 1866 and 1868 I spent hours in the work-room of Murano, fascinated, despite the blinding heat, by the fairy forms and rainbow hues evolved before my eyes; by the intense, grave, silent enthusiasm of the workmen, which extends itself even to the small children admitted to watch the proceedings; by the impossibility of quitting the scene of labor until the piece in hand could be secured from failure by completion. On my first visit the head workman was requested by Salviati to make me any article I might fancy; I chose a wine-glass with deep bowl, initial stem, and broad, ruby-tinted foot. The man dipped his hollow iron rod into a pot of molten white glass, caught up a lump, rolled it on an iron slab, popped it into a furnace, blew through his rod, tossed it aloft, and a hollow ball appeared. His assistant handed him a rod of metal, in which a green serpent seemed coiled in a white cage; this he caught, and, quick as lightning, formed two initials, touching the bowl with the tip of the M, to which it adhered. Then his assistant offered more white glass, which was joined to the bottom of the M, spun around, opened with nippers, and so the foot was formed. Again in the furnace, and then the shears opened and hollowed the deep and slender bowl. Then the assistant handed a scrap of ruby molten glass, of which the master caught a hair, as it were, wound it round the rim of the bowl, and of the foot. Once more into an upper oven, where it must remain till the morrow to cool, and then I drew a long breath of relief; for—knowing that if the metal be too hot or too cold, if too much or too little be taken on the rod, the weight and color will be faulty; that too quick or too slow an action on the part of the assistant, in presentingor withdrawing his rod, may spoil the whole—one cannot watch such processes without intense excitement. This excitement the workmen share in their own silent fashion; and when any rare experiment is going on, all gather round the master in breathless anxiety, while no sound comes from the parted lips save in the form of a hint or caution. During my last visit the question was how to remedy a defect in an exquisite antique ewer, of white and sapphire, lent by the Brescian Museum to be copied. The scroll handle, in the original, had a pinch, and the pinch was renewed in the copy. The workman said that it was necessarily produced by the assistant's shears in handing the scroll to be fixed. "Let him hold it higher," said one; "then I shall fix the handle awry." And such was the result. He tried again, and this time the proper curve was not attained. Once more, and by a dexterous movement he caught the scroll in the air, it seemed to me, and fixed it in its right place, producing the sapphire ewer exactly, minus only the detective pinch.

But these men by no means restrict their efforts to servile copies. Salviati used to allow them two hours for original attempts; and Zannetti, a sort of superintendent, now that the heat of the furnace is too much for his eyes, is most fertile in producing new designs. The immense lampadaro—one of five ordered by Prince Giovanelli, to adorn the ball-room of his palace—is a sort of co-operative design. It is of white glass; the candlesticks, ruby-tinted, seemingly hung by frail, transparent links of purest glass; pinks and tulips, with their spiked upright leaves, blossom between the tiers; while—and this is the innovation—garlands of leaves and flowers, such as are now blossoming in the early spring, are hung beneath the bosses, which are generally ugly and forlorn. The hanging lampadaro is by far the largest ever blown, and is composed of innumerable different pieces; so that, if any get broken, they can be at once replaced. Salviati imagined the garlands, Zannetti designed the chandelier. Barovier *grese* the field flowers, and Segoso wrought the parts. Such is the perfection to which this master has attained, that he will turn out any given number of pieces of precisely the same size, form, and weight. This perfect obedience of the hand to the eye is the *ne plus ultra* of the artist in glass. In the same room with their fathers are two young lads, who work together, one week as master, the next as assistant. I watched them as they stood at the furnace mouth—one sedate, stern, intent as his father; the other, the master of the week, bright-eyed, restless, but the deftest little imp imaginable. Beakers of nebulous opal, ewers, vases, and urns spun from his fairy rod; but, as his father pointed out, he could not make two things alike, neither could he yet manage to *marry* the colors. This is one of the modern triumphs of Murano. For two side cornices of the Casino Borghese, Zannetti had designed two exquisite chandeliers. A broad raised foot of opal, avventurino, and ruby, on which opaque white swans cluster, bears up the transparent tiers of candlesticks, each piece fitting into the piece above, so that the heavy iron rod in the centre is dispensed with. The difficulty experienced by Seguso in blowing his hollows of precisely the right size to receive the piece to be inserted was great, but he overcame it. Then, as though this were not sufficient, the foot did its utmost to plague him: the three *paste* declined to keep company; all would go peaceably into the annealing oven, but on the morrow the ruby had sprung, or the avventurino had cracked, or the opal itself gaped in despair at its refractory companions. Only after six trials did they all behave themselves, and the chandelier was sent to the casino on the appointed day. Another petty device is the conjunction of opaque and transparent glass; for instance, dessert plates with opaque white *latticinio* centre, and sea-green, ruby, sapphire, or purple transparent borders. These opaque centres lend themselves kindly to the miniature painter's brush, and very exquisite are the glasses, bowls, plates and dishes ornamented with views of Venice, portraits of the Doges, and of children.

Whether so much time and skill should be lavished on such a fragile body is a question for purchasers to decide. The price of these productions must necessarily be high, as it often happens, as with porcelain, that the surface cracks in the furnace after the painter's work is perfected, and when this is the case it may be urged, with Mr. Ruskin, that it is a sin to waste so much time and exquisite handiwork on such perishable material. This point conceded, it would still be matter for regret if the introduction of English capital were to involve the absolute sacrifice of beauty to utility. The wages of the glass artists are of course high, ranging from £2 to £4 per week. But then the masters are few and unique—having been educated gradually for this newly revived art—and the intense heat so seriously affects the eyesight that few can pass the age of forty at the furnace mouth. The men might, of course, in lieu of devoting their time and labor to the production of such costly articles as we see in the show-room, turn out glasses and bottles by the thousand, and in such wise insure the commercial prosperity of the concern. Still, to turn the Murano studio into a mere glass and bottle manufactory would be to deny its origin, to say nothing of breaking the hearts of masters and men. Indeed, in this, as in most cases, beauty and utility can be combined.

When the present Marquis Guiori, owner of the magnificent porcelain manufactory of the *Doccia*, a few miles from Florence, came of age, he found that from the time that his great-grandfather, the Marquis Carlo, founded the factory, in 1744, until the present time, immense sums of money had been sunk in the venture, and he was compelled to choose between three courses—either to close the manufactory; to restrict his men to producing useful articles; or to make the pots and pans pay for the vases, urns, and other artistic ware, the completion of one of which will sometimes occupy an artist an entire month. He chose the last of the three, and while the produce and sale of his choicest porcelain are increased, he has brought the manufacture of common earthenware up, or rather down, to the wants of the poorest peasant who needs a pot in which to boil his beans. Why should not the Anglo-Italian Company imitate the ex-Syndic of Florence, and, side by side with their Murano studio, set up a common glass and bottle manufactory? That it is needed no one can deny: a common black bottle costs twopence—threepence—in Italy; and ten to one the neck flies in corking, so that most people buy common glassware of this kind of foreign manufacture. The company possesses large buildings and plenty of space at Murano, and could procure labor cheap, without interfering with their educated artists.

In one department the company has made great progress, and that is in the art of packing. In 1866 every article that came to Florence was smashed. I remember some friends of mine, who were enthusiastic about the revived "art of glass," and who awaited the arrival of their sundry purchases with almost childish impatience. When the cases arrived, no one could distinguish his special property: the entire contents were smashed. The present director of works has altered all this. I have just seen a case opened on its arrival, and there is not a piece broken; slender reticulated ewers, shell-shaped bowls, of filigree, ruby, and avventurino; opal vases, with scraps of colored marble confined, and snakes twining round the base; glorious hanaps, with opaque flowers on their bossed steps; ruby raised stands, with wine-glasses of every form and hue; crocus flower cups, all intact, thanks to the careful hands that swathed and folded them in the sweet scented *alga marina* of the lagoons. A depot has just been opened in Florence; and Salviati himself, who still remains the artistic director of the Venetian works, has already established one in Paris. Hearty goodwill towards the Adriatic's Bride cannot be better expressed than in wishing her as much success in all her undertakings as has hitherto attended her "enamel mosaics and glass revival."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1½ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. 3 25 3m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
6,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	25,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 09	
Cash in drawer 413 05	116,563 74
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 10

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000. Assets $2,450,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 30

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Mertens,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.
The MAISER S

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," by William H. Holcombe, M. D. This work is a discussion of the relations of the sexes, and the subjects of love and marriage, here and hereafter, according to the Swedenborgian tenets. The author endeavors to show that the religion of Swedenborg is a very different thing from modern spiritualism, and that sex, love, and marriage are universal and eternal. There are many eloquent passages in the book, and it will be read with interest by those who agree with the views of the writer.

—"The Tennessean in Persia and Koordistan," by Rev. Dwight W. Marsh, is the record of the life, labors, and observations of an American missionary, Samuel Audley Shea, who resided for a number of years in Persia. The work describes a portion of Asia but little visited and but little known. As a narrative of travel and adventure in a strange country it is interesting, but Christian readers will be particularly attracted by the account of Mr. Shea's labors in behalf of the conversion of the natives and the spread of the Christian religion. The work is profusely illustrated with maps and engravings.

—A pamphlet prepared by some of the friends of Indian missions in this city has been sent to us, and we gladly commend it to the notice of Christians of all denominations, and to all who are interested in the welfare of the Indians on our far Western plains. The pamphlet gives the journal of Rev. S. D. Hindman, missionary to the Santee Sioux Indians, and the address of Bishop Whipple on the death of Taopi, the Christian Indian chief. The pamphlet is interesting to those who are laboring in the missionary cause, and it contains a number of valuable facts and suggestions which are worthy of the consideration of those who wish to understand the Indian difficulty in all its bearings. The pamphlet will be sent, post paid, on the receipt of 25 cents, by McCalla & Stavely, No. 237 Dock street, or by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received No. 5 of *The Vocalist*, containing "Genevieve Galop" and "Kitty Tyrell," with pianoforte accompaniment, and several other popular songs and ballads. Price, 5 cents.

The same house sends us *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, May 22, which contains an instalment of Victor Hugo's romance of "The Man who Laughs," and *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for May 22.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARPER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 17; for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Water street, northward two hundred and sixty-seven feet, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Thirty-sixth, Warren, and Thirty-seventh streets, from Market to Lancaster avenue, will be paid June 14th, 1869. All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers, are requested to present the same for payment, on or before 12 o'clock M., of the 14th day of June, 1869.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his

NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite Horner, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
113 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

E. W. CLARK &CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to chec at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 8 fm No. 35 South THIRD Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant and superior five-story stone Mansion, with Stables and Coach-houses, No. 1612 Walnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep to Chancellor street, 63 feet in the rear, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant and superior five-story granite stone front messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut street, west of Sixteenth street. No. 1612, containing in front on Walnut street 46 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. The Mansion is five stories high, well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. First floor has reception room, dining room, with dumb waiter, pantry, library, billiard room; second floor, two very elegant chambers and recess room, two handsome parlors, bath and water closet; third floor, four large chambers, two baths; fourth floor, three large chambers and banquetting room (with skylight); and five chambers with linen room on the fifth floor; large kitchen, two wine cellars, vault under front pavement, laundry, with stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water, meat vault, two steam furnaces, cooking range, bell-calls, marble mantels, gas throughout, wash-pave, flag pavement; balcony (second story) front and back, high ceilings, numerous closets, etc. Also, two two-story Stables and Coach Houses in the rear, fronting on Chancellor street. Court yard paved with granite. Large cistern in the yard. It is one of the most valuable residences on Walnut street, and situated in a desirable neighborhood. Terms—$50,000 may remain on mortgage for five years, if desired. May be examined on application to the auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—Also, on Friday, May 28, 1869, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the entire elegant furniture, including ebony and gilt parlor furniture, silk terry coverings, very elegant walnut and rosewood chamber suits, handsome Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, china and glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 12 14 15 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers. — Very Elegant Country Seat. Three-story Stone Mansion, Stable and Coach-house, Green-houses, etc., 23 acres, New Second street road, Montgomery county, Penna., near the City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat, of about 23 acres, situate on the western side of the New Second street turnpike, about 6 minutes' walk of City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a very elegant three-story stone mansion, with tower, well built and finished in a superior manner; walls frescoed, etc.; 5 open grates on first floor; well adapted for winter as well as summer residence; contains 6 rooms on each floor; library, picture gallery, etc.; has piazza on three sides, and the modern conveniences; commodious chambers, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc.; also, a handsome stone lodge or gardener's house, stable and carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, etc. The mansion is built in a beautiful grove of old forest and ornamental trees. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined any day previous to sale. The above is the residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq., who sells on account of going abroad for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 15 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billaux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 25 fmw1 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 6 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:50 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 20, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemaria	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

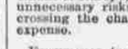
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$86

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. LEAP,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....} 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....} 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 5

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
30½ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Grandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The Commissioners at Work in Earnest—A Portion of the Coates Street Passenger Railway Track Removed Last Night by Their Direction.

By an act of the State Legislature, approved April 14, 1868, the Park Commissioners were authorized and empowered to vacate any street or alley embraced within the limits of Fairmount Park, excepting only Girard avenue. In accordance with the provisions of this act of Assembly, and the general powers vested in the Commissioners, they passed a resolution on December 26, 1868, declaring Coates street, Landing avenue, and Canal street vacated within the boundaries of the park.

Another resolution, passed the same day, directed that the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company be notified to remove the rails of their track from Curran's Mills, the outer terminus of their road, to the intersection of the track with Pennsylvania avenue, the eastern boundary of the Park. This notice was repeated two weeks ago, and the limitation terminated on the 10th of May. The track not having been removed by the company, in compliance with the notice of the Park Commissioners, the latter directed the Chief Commissioner of Highways to remove it, under the direction of the Committee of the Park Commission on Superintendence and Police. This was accordingly done last night, and a portion of the fence surrounding the grounds of the Fairmount Water Works was placed across Coates street, a short distance from Pennsylvania avenue, a gate for the entrance of vehicles being placed in the centre of it. This was done to notify the public that the Park Commissioners had taken full possession of that portion of Coates street and Landing avenue which the law has embraced within the prescribed limits of the Park.

The task of removing the rails on Coates street was commenced at midnight, but the Chief Commissioner of Highways was supported by such a large force of men, that quick work was made with the business, and in a short time the rails were all wrenched from their places and thrown around miscellaneously, as in the famous raid on Broad street a few weeks ago.

Several prominent politicians and capitalists interested in the Green and Coates Streets Railway Company were informed of the contemplated action of the Park authorities, and were present to witness their own discomfiture. Their backs were considerably elevated, as a matter of course, and they were by no means choice in the selection of their words denouncing the enterprising vandalism of the Commissioners. But all their fuss and fume availed them nothing, and their cherished rails were ruthlessly removed before their very eyes. The action of the Park Commissioners in this matter will render it necessary for the passenger railway company to locate their terminus on Coates street, east of Twenty-third, until the next session of the Legislature at least. This company will then probably appeal to our lawmakers and secure from them permission to continue their track along some of the side streets.

We understand that the Park Commission contemplates the removal of the sidewalks and cobble stones, and the commencement of the improvements necessary to render this portion of the Park as attractive as possible, as speedily as circumstances and the occupancy of the buildings still remaining within the limits of the Park will permit.

THE STREETS.

Their Condition, and what the Contractors are Doing.

Since awarding the contracts for cleaning the streets of the city, the Board of Health have been giving particular attention to the subject. They have not only compelled the contractors to furnish weekly reports of the work they have accomplished, but they have had the various streets inspected, so as to know that the labor has been done, and that properly.

Notwithstanding all this supervision, complaints are coming in daily of the nuisance of some of the thoroughfares, and these documents, in most cases out of ten, refer to that portion of the city which is the most thickly populated, and to the districts which compose the smallest space of ground. While some of the contractors have performed their duty faithfully, and these districts comprise the suburbs, several of them, it is evident, have not all been diligent, though they are required to have their districts thoroughly cleaned by June 1. If this is not done the Board of Health will refuse to pay their bills.

Those contractors who are most complained of, claim that it is impossible for them to get the necessary workmen to do the work, but this will not be held as an excuse if the streets are not in a good condition at the prescribed time. In such an event the Board will themselves direct the work to be performed, the cost of which will be taken from the sum agreed upon by the defaulting contractor, and should he further fail in his duty, his security will be held responsible.

The districts from which the complaints come are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth, which cover the following portions of the city:—

Fifth District—From South to Chesnut, and Sixth street to the Delaware.

Sixth District—From South to Chesnut, and Sixth to Broad streets.

Seventh District—From South to Chesnut, and Broad to the Schuylkill.

Eighth District—From Chesnut to Vine, and Sixth street to the Delaware.

Ninth District—From Chesnut to Vine streets, and Sixth to Broad.

Thirteenth District—Vine to Poplar streets, and Broad to the Schuylkill.

Several of the districts are already cleaned, and such being the case, the contractor has little or no trouble to keep them so. But in the above districts the complaints of the citizens are numerous, and nearly all of these documents refer to the condition of small thoroughfares, which, it is claimed, in consequence of the near approach of summer, should be attended to at once.

The Board of Health are paying special attention to these cases, so that by the beginning of the exceedingly warm weather our citizens may calculate to see the thoroughfares in the cleanly state for which Philadelphia, only a few years back, received so excellent a reputation all over this country. The work on the part of the board has been a laborious one, for it must be remembered that the filth which has nearly rendered some of the streets impassable has been the accumulation of a year, and to see the rapidity with which dirt will gather it is only necessary to visit Dock street, between Second and Front, where, in some places, it is several inches in depth.

The ash business has also been a source of complaint, but this has mainly arisen from the neglect of the contractors to issue circulars notifying the residents of their districts of the particular days on which the carts will visit the various localities. This trouble can easily be obviated, and it is understood that the Board of Health will require the above duty of the contractor.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Mayor this morning was besieged by a large number of applicants for police honors. Those who were anxious to transact business with him in reference to city matters were prevented from doing so by the crowd in attendance. The following appointments were made this morning:—

Lieutenant, Eighteenth district—Andrew Behaven.
Sergeant, Eighteenth district—Henry Hague.
Sergeant, Eighteenth district—Edward Hurley.
Special Officer—A. J. Miller.
Reserve—Amos Robbins.
Schuylkill Harbor—Joseph Gilbert.
Patrolman, Fifth district—Daniel Callahan.
Patrolman, Eighth district—George H. Sower.
Patrolman, Seventeenth district—Nicholas Croney.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—The Rev. Thomas X. Orr, late of Allegheny City, Pa., will be duly installed pastor of the First Reformed Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, by the Classis of Philadelphia, on Sunday evening. The Rev. P. S. Talmage will preside and propound the constitutional questions, Rev. W. H. De Hart conduct the devotional exercises, Rev. George Cain, of Erie, Pa., preach the sermon, Rev. C. Collins, Jr., charge the pastor, and Rev. James L. Amerman charge the congregation.

In answer to a unanimous call, Rev. Mr. Orr comes to this church, and under encouraging auspices to enter upon his new field of labor.

ROBBERY AND AN ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—About 10 o'clock last evening the carpet manufactory of Mr. McCracken, Hope street, below Harrison, Nineteenth ward, was entered by thieves and robbed of about forty yards of carpet, which were cut from one of the looms.

Last evening an attempt was made to enter the building No. 561 North Second street. Officers Anson and Macfarland gave chase to two men who were found in the rear of the premises, but owing to the darkness they escaped arrest.

MUSIC AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—A large military band of thirty or forty pieces has been engaged, under the direction of Professor Dietrich, to give a series of first-class concerts during the summer at Fairmount Park. The band will be supported entirely by private subscriptions, and will not cost the city a cent. Our citizens will be pleased to learn that we are to have some good music at the Park next summer, and as Mr. Dietrich's abilities as a leader are well known, there is no doubt that the concerts will be successful and popular.

SERIOUSLY HURT.—About a quarter of 9 o'clock this morning William Cornelius, aged twenty-one years, while engaged in painting a house on Seventeenth street, below Carpenter, fell from a third-story window and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his home on Federal street, above Seventeenth.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL.—The following case was heard before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon:—

George Black and Francis Stevens, both young men, were charged with committing a series of robberies. They were arrested by Detectives Lukins and Burns.

Mr. Louis Morris, doing business at the corner of Third and Cherry streets, testified that the till of the store was robbed on the 21st of April of $37. The prisoner Black entered the store and engaged the attention of Mr. Morris, and subsequently another party entered and witness went to wait on him. While in the front of the store Black helped himself from the drawer.

Mr. Thomas Henry Cook, No. 702 Arch street, testified that $36 were stolen from the store of Porter, Jones & Co. on May 1st. The prisoners came in together, and while witness waited upon one the other robbed the money drawer.

S. W. Jones, No. 307 S. Third street, testified that $20 were stolen from her store on last Saturday. Defendants and three other persons were in the place, and after they left the money was missed.

The accused were committed in default of $900 bail each for a further hearing.

INSURANCE ON RENTS OF ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.—The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of this city is a reliable institution, and Mr. Alfred G. Baker is its efficient President. This company has perfected arrangements for insuring rents of all kinds of buildings. A section of the conditions of the policies issued sets forth the following:—

"The company shall indemnify the insured from any loss of rent he may sustain by a fire happening within the period limited to the building specified, whereby it shall have become untenantable, and that although part of the consequential loss of rent be after the period of insurance shall have expired. The loss shall be computed from the date of the fire; shall cover the actual loss of rent by reason of the premises, or part thereof, having been rendered untenantable by fire; at the rate of rent per annum expressed in the policy, and for a time not to exceed the period of twelve months, nor the time when the building shall be made tenantable. It is also understood and agreed that the insured shall proceed without delay, and with despatch, to repair or rebuild the damaged or burnt building; and the said company shall be subrogated to the remedy which the insured may have against any tenant liable for rent during the period of repair or restoration, for their reimbursement."

ORDERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Messrs. McKeone, Van Haagan & Co., dealers in soaps, perfumery, etc., have a business extending to nearly every section of the world. With the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad came orders for their goods. This firm are the pioneers in making use of the Pacific Road for business, for they have furnished to San Francisco a large order of soaps, perfumery, etc. An order from San Francisco speaks well for the quality of goods manufactured by McKeone, Van Haagan & Co., and is an evidence of the great popularity of the firm.

PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN BRIDGE COMPANY.—The corporators of the above company held their first meeting on the 10th inst., James Page acting as Chairman and B. L. Bonsall as Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing five chief commissioners, to make arrangements for opening the books of the company for subscriptions, and for other preliminary purposes. The names of the gentlemen elected are: Thomas S. Speakman, Alexander G. Cattell, Morton McMichael, ex-Governor Pollock, and Levi Bettell.

THE SEIZURE OF THE JUNIATA—SHE IS RELEASED.—Yesterday, at length, THE TELEGRAPH chronicled the seizure of the Southern Mail steamship Juniata by the United States authorities, for having on board smuggled goods. The matter was referred to Collector Moore, who has decided to release the vessel, so that she will sail on her regular day, up to which time freight will be received. The matter of the smuggled goods will still continue a subject of investigation.

COMMITTED.—Solomon Sternberg had a final hearing before Recorder Gavin this morning, charged with obtaining property by false and fraudulent representations. The allegation is that he obtained from John Hunsberger and Franklin Clark a lot of cattle, and gave in payment checks on the Union Banking Company, which were subsequently found to be worthless. He was committed for trial.

A PICKPOCKET IN CUSTODY.—This morning William Bates had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. Anthony Livezey, of Montgomery county, of a pocket-book containing $45. The theft was committed on a Race street car, and the accused was taken into custody at Fifth and Race streets. The pocket-book was found in his possession. Defendant hails from Pittsburg. He was committed for trial.

THE SEA-SIDE.—The West Jersey Railroad advertise an express line, to leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., returning to leave Cape May at 5 P. M. the same day. For the present this arrangement is limited to Saturdays. It is one of the great features of Cape May, that this company are always striving to afford sojourners on and visitors to the Island early and efficient means of travel.

THE ATTENTION of companies is called to the advertisement in another column of a gentleman wishing a position in some reliable incorporation. The capacity and influence of the advertiser will prove to be a most valuable acquisition to any institution that may secure his services.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Emma Holland, residing on Front street, below Walnut, had a hearing before Alderman Delaney, yesterday, upon the charge of beating her reputed husband. She was held in $600 bail to answer.

RESIGNED.—Officer Harry Myers, of the Eleventh district, has resigned his position. He has been on the force five years, and was a good and efficient public servant.

PICTURE SALE.—B. Scott, Jr., will conclude the sale of Modern Pictures, this evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock, at the Art Gallery, 1020 Chesnut street. Sale without reserve.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 13, 1869:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	12,909	12
" Port Carbon	3,114	13
" Pottsville	1,636	02
" Schuylkill Haven	11,823	06
" Auburn	1,225	07
" Port Clinton	4,851	11
" Harrisburg, Dauphin and Allentown	3,514	18
Anthracite Coal for the week	39,075	09
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	7,488	12
Total for the week paying freight	46,564	01
Coal for Company's use	963	07
Total all kinds for the week	47,527	08
Corresponding week last year, tons		
Previously this year	1,386,972	01
Total	1,434,499	09
To Thursday, May 14, 1868	1,280,330	01

DICKENS.

What He Said at the Liverpool Banquet.

The London *Athenæum* publishes the following interesting article:—

Surely Puck must have been at one end of the Atlantic cable on the 10th of April, when the account of the Dickens banquet was being sent through the wires. At which end of the cable the mischievous spirit presided we do not pretend to guess. Perhaps he capered at the Liverpool end. Anyhow, the story of the banquet was sent to New York in the following wonderful form, which appears in all the American papers.

BANQUET TO CHARLES DICKENS.

"LIVERPOOL, April 10—Midnight.—The banquet to Charles Dickens occurred at St. George's Hall, in this city, this evening. About seven hundred gentlemen sat down, and there were besides many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout with good feeling and enthusiasm. Sir Henry Houghton and Mr. Hepworth Dixon presided. (Sir Henry Houghton was not present. Mr. Hepworth Dixon attended the banquet as a 'guest.' The Mayor of Liverpool presided.) After the usual toasts had been drunk, Lord Dufferin made a pleasant speech. (This pleasant speech was made by Lord Houghton.) He regretted that Mr. Dickens had not entered the field of politics. He would have been a power in the House of Commons, and the fellow peer of Macaulay. Lord Lytton at length, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Mr. Dickens. (Lord Lytton was not present. Lord Dufferin proposed Mr. Dickens' health.) Mr. Dickens arose, and, with much emotion, responded. He felt, he said, that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond open-handed, spontaneously, and munificently to all appeals for aid to art and literature. Relative to the remarks of Lord Dufferin (Lord Houghton), Mr. Dickens said that, after mature deliberation, he had decided to stand or fall by literature, and not enter politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision. Anthony Trollope also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley, and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor that was due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries. (All this was said by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, not by Mr. Anthony Trollope.)"

Since the day of Artemus Ward, there has been no "goak" like unto this "goak."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.
2 5

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Official Intelligence from Cuba—Cause of the Inactivity of the Insurgents — Opinions of Our Consul-General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cause of the Inactivity of the Cubans—What Consul-General Hall has to Say.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Hoff farther says, in regard to the Cuban troops:—

"There is little or no organization among them, although they claim that the cause of the present inactivity is owing to their forces being exercised and instructed in the use of arms, preparatory to a campaign at the close of the rainy season. Generals Cespedes and Quesada are acting independently, and have their own separate forces and adherents. Mr. Hall, our acting Consul-General, and the commander of the English fleet, seem to think that the insurrection is being crushed, and in a few weeks it will consist of nothing but irregular bands of outlaws scattered through the interior." A copy of this despatch was sent to the State Department, and a copy was prepared to be read in the Cabinet meeting to-day, as it is understood Cuban matters will be considered.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Peruvian Monitors.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Hoff in his despatches further states:—The Peruvian monitor Manco Capac, reported as lost, has arrived at St. Thomas, and the crew of her convoy, the Monterey, sunk some time since by a collision, sailed from Havana on the 5th inst. on a French steamer bound to New Orleans. The Spanish admiral, English commodore, and captains of the Swedish, North German, and Dutch men-of-war had arrived at Havana, and the customary salutes and courtesies had been exchanged between Admiral Hoff and the naval representatives of those nations.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	181⅞	West. Union Tel.	44⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	30⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106¾
Ft. and Rea. R.	96⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	78¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	78⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¼	Adams Express.	61⅜
Chi. and W. W. pref.	105¾	Wells, Fargo.	33¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	United States.	67
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155½	Tennessee 6s.	65¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	93¾	Gold.	138¼

Market steady.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, CHAS. MACALESTER, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, GEORGE F. TYLER, HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ foot cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed: 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
4 6 tuths6pm

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No. 0 South SECOND Street.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.

FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Suspicious Schooner apeshot Detained by United States Authorities — She is Laden with Arms.

Thieving in New York—Railroad Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Commander E. P. McCrea has been ordered to command the Monocacy, in the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Commander Carter, who is detached and ordered to return home. Lieutenant-Commander Albert Kautz is detached from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander Francis Blake is detached from the Naval Academy at the end of the present academic year, and granted leave of absence. Ensign C. P. Meeker is ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham, at New York, for duty as his aid. Ensign B. F. Jolly is ordered to the Lancaster. Master Hugh McKee is ordered to the Macedonian.

The Grapeshot Laden with Arms for Cuba—She is Detained.

A letter from a Treasury officer at Beaufort, S. C., states that the schooner Grapeshot, bound from New York for Falmouth, Jamaica, put in there for repairs on the 27th of April. As she was laden with arms and munitions of war, and had thirty-six passengers on board, the Collector at Beaufort telegraphed to Collector Grinnell at New York, on the 27th ult., and received a reply that the Grapeshot was not regularly cleared for Falmouth; consequently she was detained. A few days after this event a new Collector was appointed at Beaufort, and he was urged by Captain Usher, of the revenue service, to investigate the matter. He replied that it had been thoroughly inquired into by his predecessor, and therefore declined to act in the case. On the 12th of May the Grapeshot still lay in the harbor of Beaufort.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Train Thrown off the Track.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning the freight train on the Long Island Railroad was thrown from the track at Jamaica by the alleged upturning of a rail. The engineer blew down brakes, and leaped from the engine, followed by the fireman. The locomotive continued for about one hundred and fifty yards, tearing up three tracks and a number of ties. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a number of employes received severe and painful bruises. After about three hours' hard work the wreck was cleared away, new rails and ties substituted, and trains commenced running as usual.

Three Thieves Fired Upon—One Supposed to be Killed.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Early yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Van Buhl and a private watchman detected three thieves stealing iron from the Morris and Essex Railroad dock, in Hoboken, and fired four shots at them. One of the thieves was seen to fall into the water and sink. The others escaped, but shortly returned, probably to look for their companion. They were fired upon again, when one was heard to exclaim, "I am shot!" They again escaped.

The First Through Train.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A private despatch to a manufacturing firm in Springfield, Mass., states that Governor Stanford and party had reached Sacramento with a train of through cars, having made the trip from the head of Salt Lake in twenty-nine hours. The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for April were $400,000 in gold.

FROM THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad—What General Sherman Has to Say.

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, May 14.—The following message, just received, is furnished for publication:—

WASHINGTON, May 11.—General G. M. Dodge: Your despatch of the 10th is received. In common with millions I yesterday first heard the mystic taps of the telegraphic battery announcing the driving of the last spike in the great Pacific Road. Indeed I am its friend. Yea, I claim yet to be a part of it, for as early as 1854 I was Vice-President of the effort begun in San Francisco under contract with Robinson, Seymour & Co. As soon as General Thomas makes certain preliminary inspections in his new command on the Pacific, I will go out, and I need not say with how different feelings from that of 1846, when the only way to California was by sailing around Cape Horn, taking our ship 196 days. All honor to you, Durant, Jack and Dan. Casement, Reed, and others of the brave fellows who have fought out this glorious national problem, in spite of deserts, storms, Indians, doubts of the incredulous, and all obstacles which you have so happily surmounted.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Murders by the Indians.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A telegram from South Pass City says:—On the 9th instant a band of about thirty Indians appeared suddenly in Wind River valley, and killed Frank Morehouse, William Rhodes, and two others, names unknown, and drove off one hundred head of cattle and horses. It is not known whether they were Sioux or Bannock Indians.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Elmira R 7s	91	10 sh Penna RR	57⅛
$1000 Leh V new bs. reg	97	10 do allotm's	57
$2100 Leh 6s, '84	81	100 do b30	57⅛
$1800 Leh R loan	85¼	100 do s60	57
$700 City 6s, New. c	101⅝	13 sh Mech Bk	31
$1500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt bs. b5	76½	100 sh Read R	48 3-16
100 sh Phil & E. b60	30½	200 do	48⅛
100 do	30½	100 do	48⅛
		500 do s30	48
		100 do	48 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 sc	104½	100 sh Leh Nav	32¾
$1000 do	104½	200 do s	32⅞
$23000 City 6s, New.	101¾	200 do b30	33
$1000 do	101⅝	100 do	33
$2000 do	101¾	600 do	33
$6000 Leh 6s, '84	83	100 do	33
$4000 Leh gold 1	95¾	100 sh Phil & E R	30⅝
$1000 do	95¾	6 sh Mech Bk	31
15 sh Read R	48	5 do	31
4 do tsf	48		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Virginia Conservatives Have an Interview with Grant—The Disaster on Long Island Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Captain J. A. Smith, of the Engineer Corps, has been directed to turn over to Major D. C. Houston all duties in his charge, and to proceed to Detroit for duty upon lake surveys.

The President and the Virginia Conservatives.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Virginia, representing the conservative interest of that State, waited on the President to-day, and had a short interview in regard to the adoption of the State constitution, and especially to ask that the clause relating to county officers be submitted to the people separately, in the same way as the test-oath and disabling clauses.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Omaha despatches say that General Augur left for Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, last evening. General Warren, Hon. J. W. Morris, and J. L. Wilson, Government Commissioners, started upon a tour of inspection up the railway this evening.

A Mail Robber Convicted.

John Webster, formerly Postmaster at Lincoln, has been found guilty, in the United States Court, of robbing the mails. It is probable that a new trial will be granted.

Another "Defective Rail."

NEW YORK, May 14.—A freight train on the Long Island Railroad was thrown off the track to-day, near Jamaica, by a defective rail. No lives were lost, but several of the employes received severe and painful bruises.

James B. Farnham, an alleged notorious confidence man, was arrested here yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 14.—Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝; United States Five-twenties, 78⅞. The stock market is easier; Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 96⅛; Great Western, 25.

PARIS, May 14.—Increase in the Bank of France since last week, 20,000,000f.

The Bourse steady. Rentes, 71f. 67c.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—Evening.—Cotton is a shade easier; middling Uplands, 11½d; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales have been 8000 bales.

LONDON, May 14—Evening.—Tallow, 42s. 6d; Linseed Oil, £30 15s. Sugar buoyant for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum easier at 50½f.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.
ALSO,
PRESENTATION BIBLES
FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES, AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Below Fourth, South Side.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 5, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:—

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5⅛ in.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5⅛ in.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 5⅛ by 6¾ in.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 in.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ in.

For Class No. 1 an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green, and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-mentioned envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The Envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the city of New York. These envelopes to be delivered, in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED, BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4000 or 6000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation; those for delivery to postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal post offices or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," etc., or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
5 4 4w Postmaster-General.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, AND Business Men Generally.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 15th day of JUNE next, by the undersigned, to employ, by hire, all the convict labor of the State Penitentiary.

The Lessee is to take all the able-bodied convicts now on hand, or who may hereafter come into the prison during his term of lease, except those needed by the State to keep up the establishment. He shall also be authorized to occupy and take charge of all the shops and workhouses in said prison, to put up such machinery as he may desire, and shall have the privilege of buying, at such prices as may be agreed upon, all the machinery, tools, fixtures, and materials on hand, both finished and unfinished.

Said Lessee shall treat those hired with humanity and kindness, conforming to such rules, by-laws, and regulations as may be established by the Directors, and work them not exceeding ten hours each day. For each convict so employed, the lessee shall pay into the State Treasury the price per day bid, said payment to be made quarterly.

He shall also give bond, with approved security, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the State of Tennessee, for the faithful performance of the undertaking hereby imposed. Said lease to continue for four years, at the end of which term a new proposal from said lessee shall have preference for the next four years; provided he shall have faithfully discharged his obligations to the satisfaction of the Directors; said preference not to exclude proposals from others manifestly more conducive to the interests of the State.

The workshops are built in a very substantial manner, with sufficient capacity for working five or six hundred hands; well lighted and ventilated; also conveniently arranged. There is one sixty-five horse power engine, capable of running all the machinery. The machinery has all of the most modern improvements for the manufacturing of cedar ware, furniture, agricultural implements, wagons, etc. There is also a machine shop, containing nine lathes and two bolt machines, a blacksmith shop with nine forges, clevis machine, three trip-hammers and tools complete; a foundry one hundred and forty feet long and forty-five feet wide, with flasks for making all kinds of hollow ware, ploughs, corn-shellers, etc., also, patterns for stove and other castings. Also, one building used for manufacturing bagging, containing fifteen looms, with all the necessary machinery for spinning, etc. There is also a stone shop, paint shop, and dry house.

The prison buildings are beautifully located just outside the corporation of Nashville, and within one-quarter of a mile of two railroad depots, and one mile of the steamboat landing.

There are now about four hundred and fifty convicts in the prison, most of whom have served some years, and are skilled mechanics in their respective branches of business. The prison is under the control of a Board of Directors, and a Warden, whose duty it is to provide for the wants of the convicts and to see that strict discipline is maintained.

Proposals may be addressed to the undersigned or the Secretary of State; within case they should be endorsed "Proposals for leasing the Tennessee Penitentiary."

Any further information desired will be furnished by addressing the Directors of the Penitentiary.

WILLIAM SHANE,
M. R. MURRELL,
C. ROBINSON,
Directors.
5 4 6w